ef of Time

is no necessity for "Pro- exercise his stealing pro- me, because if "Procras- ybody else will come to us em a free gift of the correct pe of a Waterbury Stem- , with Chain and Charm only provided that they e good American dollars, 2 we will give

TS AND FURNISHINGS

t—and Clothing is very

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VERY TEMPTING BAR- the tables to make room is.

& CO., ND PINE.

CLOSE.

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ale, after which time we tyles.

BRO.,

T.

IN M'CARTHY.

al Home-Rule Club Gives ner at Washington.

C., February 23.—The Con- Rule Club gave a dinner, last stin McCarthy, Gen. Sheri- lhone. Among those pres- smen Adams of New York, dwell, T. J. Campbell, Can- ain, Curtin, Davis, Dorsey, Hill of Ohio, Kelly, Henly, ahoney, McAdoo, McKenna, inley, Mitchell, Murphy, rrall, O'Neill of Missouri, , Swinburne, Tarsney, Wade, Woodbun and Morrow, and e Lamb of Indiana.

e Over 1,000 Clocks

ARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING-, KITCHENS AND OFFICES. such low prices that every- o purchase will surely do so. guarantee every clock we sell to

m $1.25 to $100. ome and see our clocks. & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., NER 4TH AND LOCUST.

the Stockings.

t effected an entrance into rd's house, No. 2829 Chest- ok two purses containing $15 to Mrs. Hayward, and an and a pair of No. 12 stock- her son, Louis J. Hayward. ly frightened off by some- a lot of silverware behind ing Mr. Lou Hayward found yard, the æsthetic thieves side because they had holes



ERFECT MADE

t regard to Purity, Strength, and Price's Baking Powder contains e or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, range, etc., flavor deliciously.

HER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

COO!"

locomotive the old fogy s on the track?" Said ER THUS." You see an the same sort of ob- THE WHEN illustrates. OW FOR SALE."

for the same price or- n one profit. Just now special drives in Men's that Broadway corner,

EN

LOCAL NEWS ONE DAY EARLIER IN THE POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FOREIGN NEWS ONE DAY EARLIER IN THE POST-DISPATCH

VOL. 37.—NO. 202. ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1887. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

The Great Dissolution Sale!!

FEARFUL SACRIFICE

—IN—

MILLINERY

—AT—

D. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

This Season's Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

—AT—

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

Flowers, Feathers, Plumes & Untrimmed Goods

AT GIVING-AWAY PRICES!!

New Management in This Department.

NOTE!

Colored Trimmed Straw Bonnets.....$1.00; were $3.00 each
Black Trimmed Straw Hats.....$4.75; were $9.85 each
Black Trimmed Straw Hats.....$5.50; were $10.00 each
Black Trimmed Straw Hats.....$3.00; were $7.50 each
Black Trimmed Straw Bonnets.....$4.00; were $8.50 each
Black Trimmed Straw Bonnets.....$3.00; were $6.85 each
5 doz. Felt Hats, assorted colors....50c each; were $1.85 each
3 doz. Children's School Hats.....50c each; were $1.50 each
16 doz. Black Tips.....5c a bunch; were 25c a bunch
13 doz. Long Black Plumes.....10c; were 50c each
A lot of Wings.....25c; were 65c each
A lot of Children's Lace and Satin Bonnets, $1.00; were $2.50 each

The MILLINERY DEPARTM'T

—OF—

D. Crawford & Co.'s

GREAT BROADWAY BAZAAR!!

The Mellier Drug Co

Having succeeded the firm of A. A. Mellier, desire to call attention to their RETAIL DEPARTMENT, No. 711 Washington Avenue (Sign of the Clock), where they have the largest and best assorted stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles ever carried in this city. Furthermore, these are sold at very low prices. Our Prescription Department offers special advantages, both in quality of articles dispensed and prices charged for same. All purchases to the amount of $1 delivered promptly to any part of the city. Telephone No. 1078.

Mellier Drug Co., 711 Washington Av.

IDEAL BROILING.

Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience or broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every house-keeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

Dress Goods Department

We offer to PROMPT buyers special inducements to purchase the following lines of

SPRING FABRICS:

Merrimac Panama Lawns, 27 inches wide.
Manchester Fine 1400 Batiste, 32 inches wide.
Pacific Fine 1400 Batiste, 32 inches wide.
Westbrook Fine Crinkled Seersuckers, 27 inches wide.
Arlington Mills Crinkled Seersuckers, 27 inches wide.
Greylock Fancy Ginghams, 27 inches wide.
Quality 1 Fine Seersuckers, 27 inches wide.

SAMPLES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

Complete stock of New Spring and Summer Fabrics, Foreign and Domestic, now on sale.

NUGENT'S

REMNANT DAY!

TO-MORROW.

This is "Cleaning-Up" Day in every department.

All Short Lengths and Odds and Ends are brought forward and marked at VERY LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL SALE TO-MORROW

—OF—

SPRING WRAPS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES

TO CLOSE OUT.

250 Newmarkets, Spring-Weight fine Jersey Cloth, All-Wool Ladies' Cloths, All-Wool Tricots, etc., in beautiful shades of Tan, Navy, Brown, Black, etc., REDUCED from $8.50, $10.50, $12.50 and $15.00 all to $3.75 each for choice of the lot, to close out.

One lot Boucle Short Wraps, trimmed with Wool Lace, reduced from $5.00 to $2.50.

One lot Silk Plush Jackets, Satin-lined, fine goods, reduced from $15.00 to $6.75 to close out.

B. NUGENT & BRO.

815 to 821 North Broadway, Between Franklin Av. and Union Market.

DWINELL, HAYWARD & CO.'S

Royal Java and Mocha

Coffee, put up in hermetically sealed cans for family use. Three pounds for $1.00. Cans (returnable), 15 cents extra. Now on sale by all

First-Class Grocers

And at the

DELICATESSEN.

GREELEY-BURNHAM GRO. CO., Wholesale Agents.

"THE ONLY M'NICHOLS

Rises and Remarks to the Homeless."

Father, mother, sister, brother—
Are you happy, easy, free?
If not; hand with one another,
Only come and call on me.
Many lives I've tried to brighten,
Many homes I've planted here;
Many means I could lighten
If you'll give a listening ear.

Songs of syrens in mid-ocean
Never held so sweet a theme;
Every heart vows true devotion
To the home-life of its dream.
Suffer not still sad and lonely.
Try McNichols' weekly plan;
Nothing difficult—but only
Buy and pay just what you can.

What is all this outside clamor?
What is fashion? What is style?
If your romance and your drama
Make you bitter all the while?
Little cares the world or neighbor
Whether you must laugh or weep;
You alone must know that labor
Keeps your pathway hard and steep.

But the farmer with his sickle
Reaps at last his ripened grain.
Plant your furrows with McNichol,
Richest harvest will remain.
Pay but little—as you find it.
Make your home no whim or freak;
This instalment—you'll not mind it—
Bank your savings by the week.

There's nothing safer in the world! Wife and children contented and cared for. What man would not feel repaid A THOUSAND FOLD.
A word to the wise in spring. See the

ONLY M'NICHOLS,
(Trade-Mark.)
1022, 1024 and 1032, 1034 Market Street.
P. S.—Everything the lowest now!

PROF. MATTHEWS'
OLD ESTABLISHED
DYE WORKS.
No. 312 OLIVE STREET.
Gentlemen's Clothing Cleaned, Altered and Repaired in best style. Orders by express promptly attended to.

LATEST EDITION

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Appalling Results of Yesterday's Shocks in Southern Europe.

Over Fifteen Hundred People Killed in the Genovese Riviera.

Renewed Shocks in Southern France Causing Great Apprehension.

A Church at Bajardo Demolished and 300 People Killed—The Destruction of Property in Italy Immense and Widespread—Monte Carlo Crowded with Refugees—Another Shock at Mentone—Fears Entertained for the Prince of Wales and the Orleans Princes—Relief Trains Dispatched to the Stricken Cities.

LONDON, February 24.—As later reports are received from the earthquake district it is found that the loss of life and property was far greater than was reported yesterday. Smaller towns temporarily cut off from communication with the news centers of France and Italy have been heard from and the news from them

IS APPALLING.

Hardly less than 500 people met their death in the general calamity and many small towns are still to be heard from. The heaviest loss of life and property thus far reported was at Cervia, a town of scarcely 6,000 inhabitants on the Adriatic in the province of Emilia, thirteen miles south of Ravenna. The first shock struck Cervia with peculiar force, uprooting the foundation of the frail buildings and

SCATTERING DEVASTATION EVERYWHERE.

Hundreds of the inhabitants, wholly unprepared, were caught in the falling buildings and buried in the ruins. Others, fleeing to find a place of safety, were struck by flying timbers and killed or wounded. For more than an hour terror reigned supreme. When the shock had subsided and the excitement in a measure abated some attention was given to the wounded, but it was with difficulty that volunteers could be persuaded to return to the scene of ruin and to

THE RESCUE OF THEIR FRIENDS.

No approximate idea of the loss of life and property can be formed at this time. The greater part of the town lies in ruins and under the ruins it is estimated lie the bodies of at least 300 people. As many more are wounded, and all have suffered the loss of some of their possessions.

At Noli, a town of 2,000 inhabitants on the Gulf of Genoa in the province of Genoa, eight miles from Savona, several houses were demolished and at least

A DOZEN PEOPLE KILLED.

At Savona a dozen lives were lost.

At Oneglia, a town of 8,000 inhabitants on the Gulf of Genoa, forty-one miles from Nice, at least six were killed and a large number wounded.

At Genoa the ducal palaces and many handsome residences were more or less damaged, but there was no loss of life.

At one of the three adjacent villages of Finale, known as Finale-Borgo or Finalborgo, the prisoners in the Government prison made an effort to overpower their keepers and escape and two of them were shot down before

THE RIOT WAS QUELLED.

At Nice the Countess Rina-Bardi sprang from a window and had her right thigh fractured and her head split open. Mme. Cheylan was killed in the fall of the building occupied by her and the Countess. A stone from the belfry of St. Augustine's Church struck the son of United States Consul Hathaway on the head, making a slight scalp wound. The inhabitants refuse to return to their homes, and are camped out on the adjoining heights.

REFUGEES AT MONTE CARLO.

LONDON, February 24.—There have been no further disturbances at Monte Carlo. The place is filled with thousands of refugees from Cannes, Nice, Mentone and San Remo.

It is difficult to find shelter for the great number of people, and last night many of them were compelled to sleep out. A more confident feeling prevails to-day. Gaming has been suspended, and a band is playing on the terrace for the purpose of restoring confidence to the frightened people.

VILLAGES DESTROYED.

Another shock was felt at Mentone to-day. It was so severe that houses were shaken. No one was injured. Additional details concerning the damage done by yesterday's shock show that in some cases villages built on the mountain sides were toppled into the valleys. Three railway trains have been dispatched with food to the sufferers. A number of soldiers have also been sent to assist them.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED.

ROME, February 24.—Details have been received this morning of the results of the earthquake yesterday, showing that the effects were far more serious than was thought. The loss of life and destruction of property is learned to have been terrible. The most startling news come from the Genoese Riviera. Over 1,500 people were killed in that district. At the village of Bajardo, situated at the top of a hill, a number of the inhabitants took refuge in a church when the shocks were first felt. A subsequent and greater shock demolished the church and 300 of the people who were in it were killed. The destruction of property in the sections of Italy visited by the earthquake was immense and widespread.

RENEWAL OF EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

PARIS, February 24, 4 p. m.—A renewal of earthquake shocks occurred in the southern section of France. A terrible disaster is momentarily expected. Nice, Cannes and Mentone are half deserted. Fears are expressed for the safety of the Prince of Wales and the Orleans Princes, all of whom are in the section of the country where the earthquakes prevail.

John Kiernan, the boss horseshoer of the United States Army, is stationed at Jefferson Barracks.

SHOEMAKERS' LOCKOUT.

Twenty-Four Employes of Jos. Baum & Co. Refuse to Sign a Non-Interference Pledge.

On Monday the employes of Joseph Baum & Co., shoe manufacturers at Sixth and St. Charles streets, were required to sign the following non-interference pledge, which was passed about in the factory by the direction of the foreman:

OFFICE OF JOS. BAUM & CO., ST. LOUIS, February 21, 1887.

I hereby agree to work at and for the scale of prices now prevailing in this shop, or such other special price as I and my employer may mutually agree upon; and I will not interfere or cause others to interfere in the management of the shop in any manner, and if having a grievance at any time will report the same to the management of the shop only for redress.

Twenty-four workmen—sole cutters, lasters, trimmers, burnishers, etc.—refused to sign, as, being members of the union, they would not agree to relinquish the right they claimed for the organization to interfere in their behalf, or their right to appeal to that union from the decisions of the management of the factory with respect to wages, time or other matters of difference that might arise. On their refusal to sign they left the factory, as it was told them men refusing to sign would be discharged.

Joseph Baum, senior member of the firm, said this morning: "We had trouble with the union two years ago, and we resolved then that we would manage our own business, or have no business at all. So recently, when the union men began to get numerous in the shop and they tried to interfere with our management of it we concluded to put a stop to it. The pledge was prepared and put up in the shop for the men to sign. Some of them would not sign and we discharged them."

"What was the interference you refer to?"

"Our finishing is done by two men and a boy. Up to two or three months ago we paid the men for the work done and they paid the boy, William Wilson, whom they employed to assist them. Since the time mentioned we have paid Wilson. He has made between $8 and $10 a week, while the men have earned from $10 in the dull season to $25 each. They are members of the union, and as this is the dull season there are a number of finishers out of employment. These men tried to get the boy out so that one of them could get the place. They came to us about it, and we told them we would not discharge the boy. I was told that another boy who was employed by a man who had a job and the privilege of employing a boy to help him was discharged on the application of those outsiders. We had nothing to do with that because we did not pay the boy. Still it was an evidence of the intention to interfere that we resolved to nip in the bud. Our shop is a free shop; non-union, you know. They would call it scab. Several of the men have returned and we have re-employed them. We will take back some of the others, but not all. We have thirteen hands, men and girls, at work now. We need three or four men, but not badly. When we need men we will get them."

The men have been meeting since the lock-out, at Lightstone's Hall, but have little hope of changing the present condition of the affair. They have not decided as yet upon any aggressive course, but are considering the arbitration of the difficulty. They claim that apprentices are retained on apprentice wages in men's places at the Baum shop, and complain of the management as generally antagonistic. They are Knights of Labor.

FOUGHT TO A FINISH.

A Desperate Skin Glove Fight Between George Klein and Jack O'Brien.

NEW YORK, February 24.—A desperate skin-glove fight to a finish took place last night in a down-town resort between George Klein and Jack O'Brien, both of Brooklyn. Klein is 22 years of age, weight 155 pounds, and has won several hard-glove fights. O'Brien weighed 115 pounds, is 19 years of age, and has a good record. The first two rounds were uneventful. In the third round Klein led on O'Brien's face, cutting him badly. O'Brien countered, but his blows had little effect on Klein, who rained heavy blows on O'Brien's face, drawing blood every time. Rounds four, five, six and 7 were a repetition of the third, Klein doing all the leading and rushing O'Brien all around the ring. O'Brien was very plucky, and got in numerous good body blows on his adversary. In the eighth round Klein rushed his man, hitting him on every turn and damaging O'Brien's frontispiece frightfully. The latter's face was by this time reeking with blood, both eyes being cut, his lips split, and he could hardly see. The ninth round opened savagely, Klein leading and making a chopping-block of O'Brien, who was all but knocked out. In the tenth round O'Brien gamely came up to the scratch unable to see. Klein got him up to the ropes and hammered him unmercifully. O'Brien finally dropped his hands. The crowd here made such a noise and din that everything was confusion. The time-keeper yelled time, but could not be heard. Klein still hammered away at O'Brien endeavoring to knock him out. O'Brien's second here claimed a foul. The referee immediately decided in O'Brien's favor. The decision was palpably unjust as Klein, and no one, in fact, could hear the timekeeper call. An indescribable scene followed, everybody yelling, and it looked as though a riot would ensue. The spectators finally withdrew. Klein hardly showed a scratch. He proved himself a wonderfully strong and scientific fighter.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC.

Receiver Brown Says the Road Will Be Put in Fine Shape.

Ex-Gov. John C. Brown, one of the receivers of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, arrived from Texas yesterday on his way to Chicago, and stopped in the city. He spent nearly the entire day at the Missouri Pacific offices in the Equitable Building. The cause of ex-Gov. Brown's visit to Chicago is a conference of railroad owners and managers on the interstate commerce law. The different associations have been meeting in Chicago discussing the law. Opinions from freight and passenger men have been obtained on every question that could be suggested with reference to the law, and committees have been appointed to summarize the answers and report to the general managers. The reports will be submitted to this conference and will be acted on by the managers finally, and the railroads will be in a position to comply with its provisions as they are understood by the officials.

Speaking of the Texas & Pacific, ex-Gov. Brown said: "The road is getting into splendid shape, and we contemplate making an outlay of $3,000,000 on it this year, which will bring it up to the standard of the finest roads in the country."

"Will you extend the mileage of the road?"

"No, not at all. We do not expect to build any extensions, but will put all the money on the road-bed and equipment."

"When do you expect to wind up the receivership?"

"I cannot say exactly, but certainly within the present year. Not longer than that."

The ex-Governor left for Chicago last night.

THREE BLACK FIENDS.

The Family of Mr. Nabors Seriously Wounded—Pursuing the Miscreants.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 24.—The assault made by three negroes last night upon the family of T. P. Nabors, in the outskirts of the city, proves more serious than first reported. The negros were bent on robbery, and Mr. Nabors, who was struck on the head with a piece of iron, is in a very critical condition. His little boy Harry, aged 4 years, was also severely beaten and will probably die. Miss Tommie Tillman, aged 12, who was shot in the head, is also in a dying condition. Pearl Nabors, aged 11, who was shot in the arm, is not seriously wounded. Mr. Nabors keeps a grocery store, and the three miscreants fled after doing the mischief, and although a large force are in pursuit, no clew of them has yet been found. If they are caught outside the city limits they will probably be lynched.

A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Recommendations of the Commission Regarding Judicial Rents—The Jury in the Case of Dillon and Others Fail to Agree—The War Spectre—Prince Alexander Stricken with Small-Pox—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, February 24.—The report of the Royal commission on the Irish land question will be produced in the Commons this evening. Great difficulty was experienced, it will be remembered, in the constitution of this commission. From the first it has been boycotted by the National League. Indeed, no members of the latter have been even invited to give evidence. I am able to send you the following summary of

THE COMMISSIONERS' RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The term of the judicial rents fixed by the land act at fifteen years should be reduced to a statutory term of five years. All those whose rents were fixed five years ago would have the right to go into court at once for the revision of their rents. In all future judicial rents the term for which they will be fixed will be five, not fifteen years.

2. All leaseholders are to be permitted to go into court and have the judicial rent fixed by the Land Commissioners. Their exclusion from the benefit of the act has been a source of bitter complaint, especially in Ulster, ever since the act passed.

3. Holders of town parks will also be allowed to share in the benefit of the land act. They were specially excluded by the land act of 1880 and 1881.

4. As to purchase, the commissioners are in favor of what might be called legislative simplification rather than legislative compulsion. They would remove the legal technical difficulties which at present stand in the way of the operation of Ashbourne's act. But they strongly deprecate the compulsory expropriation of landlords, or the compulsory creation of peasant proprietors.

5. They report that intimidation in the shape of boycotting prevails extensively, but they abstain from making any recommendations on the subject.

6. As to the congested districts they recommend that the excessive population on the Western seaboards should be reduced by migration or emigration. Upon this subject the Commissioners have taken a good deal of very interesting evidence, some of which goes to show that the peasants in the congested districts are by no means opposed to emigration if it is reasonably conducted. If they are compelled to quit their native glen, they would as soon go to Canada as outside of Connemara.

A STRUGGLE ABOUT COERCION.

The Irish party do not regard the report as serious. It is now evident that we are on the brink of a severe struggle about coercion. If a coercion bill is brought forward this session, it is not expected by the Irish members that any other measures of any kind will pass into law this year.

THE TRIAL OF DILLON.

The trial of Dillon and his friends will close to-day. It is expected that the jury will disagree. The only result of the expensive and protracted prosecution has been to afford at the expense of the Government a rostrum from which the ablest and most popular advocate in Ireland could preach sedition.



John Dillon.

Some of the speeches in defense of the traversers have been singularly eloquent and powerful as instruments of propaganda. They are admirably calculated to cover the authorities with confusion. Against the combined wit, pathos and eloquence of the argument of counsel for the defense, Sergt. O'Brien's face of brass and voice of thunder availed but little, especially as Healy had ingeniously neutralized the learned Sergeant's eloquence by admirably apposite quotations from the fiery rhetoric with which in 1882, he defended Parnell and the "sacred cause of agitation."



T. Healy.

The War Spectre.

VIENNA, February 24.—The Government has decided to forego the usual spring mobilization of the artillery and cavalry so as not to awaken alarm.

THE EXTRA MILITARY CREDIT PASSED.

The Reichsrath has passed the extra military credit for equipping the Landsturm. The vote was unanimous.

GERMAN ADVICE TO RUSSIA.

BERLIN, February 24.—The Cologne Gazette warns Russia not to goad France into a war. The Franco-Russian alliance, the paper says, may be very strong, but Germany, also, has allies, who think that instead of allowing Russia to increase her strength, it is time to diminish it.

England.

DEATH OF RICHARD CAULFIELD.

LONDON, February 24.—Richard Caulfield, LL. D., F. S. A., editor of the Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, is dead.

THE NEW LIBERAL UNION CLUB.

Lord Hartington has consented to accept the Presidency and Mr. Chamberlain the Vice-Presidency of the new Liberal Union Club.

The Prince of Wales returns to London Monday next.

Ireland.

THE DILLON TRIAL.

DUBLIN, February 24.—On the resumption this morning of the trial of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond and others for their connection with the "plan of campaign," Judge Murphy continued his charge to the jury. He said that if the jury believed that the traversers had united in agreeing to urge the people to do what the indictment alleged, the traversers had acted unlawfully. The judge then concluded his charge and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short absence from the court-room, they returned and reported that they were not able to agree upon a verdict.

China.

A CHRISTIAN EXECUTED.

LONDON, February 24.—The Times' Pekin correspondent informs that paper that the head of a rich Christian family at Se-Chuen has been executed despite the remonstrances of the French Minister. The correspondent says that the situation of the Christians in the Provinces of Se-Chuen and Kwei-Chow is critical, the Mandarins siding with the Literats against the Christians, and urges that the Pope send a legate to Pekin to arrange a definite modus vivandi for the protection of Christians throughout China, and to avoid the continuance of the present state of affairs, which, the correspondent thinks, will drift into general persecution, massacre and civil war.

Scotland.

STRIKING MINERS RESUME WORK.

GLASGOW, February 24.—The striking miners of Lanarkshire have agreed to resume work pending the discussion of the grievances with their employers.

France.

THE CREDIT FOR SUB-PREFECTS.

PARIS, February 24.—The Senate, by a vote of 210 to 36, has reinserted in the budget the credit for sub-prefects, the rejection of which by the Chamber of Deputies was the cause of the overthrow of the Freycinet Ministry.

M. DE LESSEPS PLEASED.

LONDON, February 24.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says that in an interview M. de Lesseps declared that he had learned with pleasure of the formation of the Nicaragua Company, which, he said, would improve the prospects of the Panama Canal Company. The Nicaragua Canal being a fresh water body would be useful as a means of irrigation and fertilizing the country. M. de Lesseps scouted the idea that the Nicaragua enterprise could be used for interoceanic traffic, as, owing to endless locks increasing the time of transit, vessels would prefer going around Cape Horn. Referring to the Panama Canal, he said the only point of anxiety was the rocky culebra, although he was finally convinced that the contract would soon be pushed day and night, lighting the culebra by means of electric lights. The directors of the company anticipate that the work accomplished in 1887 will be double that done in 1888. The Panama Canal Company has bought thirty locomotives in Belgium.

Germany.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S ILLNESS.

BERLIN, February 24.—It is ascertained that Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the deposed King of Bulgaria, who was reported yesterday to be lying ill with gastric fever at his father's house, at Darmstadt, has the small-pox.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The House Wrangles Over the Anti-Convict Labor Resolution.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 24.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Bell of Peoria introduced a bill providing for the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary on State account, and that they shall be so employed by the Commissioners as to not affect one class of production more than another. Streeter's bill, changing the age of consent in girls from 10 years to 14 years, and Curtis' bill, appropriating $500 to pay the principal and interest of a State improvement bond of 1847, were passed.

THE HOUSE.

In the House this morning immediately after reading the journal, Fuller's joint resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the General Assembly that the amendment to the Constitution proposed for submission by the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, prohibiting the future contracting of convict labor by the Penitentiary Commissioners, was not legally adopted, and is not a part of the organic law of the State, and that the Commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary be directed to recontract the labor of the convicts, in order that any person feeling himself aggrieved can submit the question for the determination of the Supreme Court, came up on special order, and a long and earnest debate ensued.

Mr. Fuller stated that his only object was to afford an opportunity to have the question tested in this court, and expressed the opinion that if the question was again submitted, and in a legal manner, it would be "snowed under by 300,000 majority against it." The Democrats immediately took advantage to present their views advocating the abolition of the contract system, and thus endeavoring to enlist the sympathies and support of the United Labor party. Archer of Pike, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, conceded the assertion that it was intended that any amendments to the Constitution should be german to its contents, but that was not a question for the General Assembly to determine, but for the Supreme Court.

Miller of Stark spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messick of St. Clair opposed it. He said both political parties were afraid to oppose the adoption of this amendment, as were the newspapers, but that now the matter had been determined by a vote of the people and it was not within the province of the General Assembly to pass upon the legality of the submission of the question. Harrington of Kane offered a substitute reciting that the amendment has been adopted, and that it is the duty of the Assembly to legislate in accordance therewith.

After a three hours' debate, the Herrington substitute was adopted: ayes, 110; nays, 33. The House concurred in the Senate resolution providing for a special committee of ten to investigate the proposition to drain Chicago through the Illinois and Desplains Rivers.

A CONFUSING CALL.

Hebrew Circles Stirred by a Sudden Announcement.

Cards were sent out to-day for a special meeting of the Congregation of Shaare Emeth, to be held Sunday next. The call read: "For the purpose of selecting a rabbi." As Shaare Emeth is the leading Jewish temple in the West, Hebrew circles have been considerably stirred by this prospect of a rabbi being selected in the near future. The committee who have had the selection in hand consists of Jacob Furth, L. M. Hellman and Augustus Binswanger. The latter was seen this afternoon, and said: "The wording of the call was a little unfortunate. We are not going to select a pastor Sunday exactly, but the committee wants a little advice on the question of making the selection. We have a large number of applications from both America and Europe, and we are puzzled as to what choice we shall make. We expect, however, to make a selection before long, and in our chosen rabbi we will aim to find oratorical ability and intellectuality, both of a high order."

LARGE DONATIONS.

The Fund for the Firemen Materially Increased To-Day.

The donations to the fund for Gunsaulus and Chambers have been many and from all classes of humanity, but the sweetest offering of all was the little envelope received yesterday from the first class in the Madison school. No letter accompanied the gift, but the nickles and dimes incl sed to the amount of $2.10 told of the number of givers who made up the contribution.

To-day Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the POST-DISPATCH and the WORLD, gave the sum of $100 to the fund. Mr. C. C. Maffitt of the Missouri Railway Company sent in his check for $25 this morning.

Illinois Corporations.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 24.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a license of incorporation to the Golden Gate Mining and Milling Company at East St. Louis; capital stock, $2,000,000; incorporators: Joseph D. Lucas, Washington West, Franklin P. Hawkins, and John M. Hamer.

GENUINE BANKRUPT SALE OF POLACK'S FORMER STOCK
OF CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We have now on sale **OUR ENTIRE LINE OF SPRING CLOTHING**—Men's Spring Overcoats, Men's Spring Suits, Men's Spring Pants, Boys' Suits, Children's Suits, Children's Spring Overcoats, Spring Underwear, Waiters' Jackets, Bar Coats, Boys' Flannel Waists, Kilt Suits, White Shirt Waists, Unlaundered Shirts. Never have First-Class Goods been offered at retail for **50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR** before in this city. The store opens promptly at 9 o'clock every morning, and

Until 9 at Night, to Give All a Chance to BUY BARGAINS. COME.

THE FIRST BLACK EYE.

A LIVELY BRUSH OVER THE ANTIBUCKET-SHOP BILL.

The House Indulges in a Spirited Debate Over the Railroad Bill—Buckner's Substitute—Bills Passed by the House—The Senate Considering the Railroad Bill—Proceedings of the Missouri Legislature.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., February 24.—A sharp brush in the House this morning over the Salisbury antibucket-shop bill resulted in the defeat of an attempt to force immediate consideration of the measure. After the morning hour had expired Mr. Salisbury asked that the bill prohibiting the operation of what are commonly known as "bucket shops" and the dealing in grain in which actual delivery is not contemplated, be called up out of its regular order and voted upon for engrossment.

Mr. Henry Smith of Kansas City opposed consideration of the bill out of its place on the calendar. "There is no good reason why an exception should be made in this particular measure," said he, "and I can't understand why this House should become involved at an unnecessarily early hour in a discussion over it. After all it is only a big fight between two kinds of gamblers—the option gamblers and the bucket-shop gamblers, and it promises to be a long and tedious contest. Now, I, too, have bills which I would like to have taken up and considered immediately, but I don't understand that I have any right to make such a request of the House."

"I move that the rules be suspended and the bill taken up for engrossment," said Salisbury.

Mr. Knapp of St. Louis tried to get in a word on the motion, but was cut down by the Speaker's ruling that the subject was not debatable.

The motion was put and defeated by a vote of 38 ayes to 33 noes, a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry a motion to suspend. Subsequently, Mr. Salisbury's motion prevailed to make the antibucket-shop bill the special order of business for next Wednesday.

THE SENATE.

The Senate spent the greater part of the morning in considering the railroad bill in a committee of the whole, with Senator Jacobs in the chair. When Senator Harmon moved to take up the bill he was vigorously opposed by Senators McGinnis and Proctor, who advised the Senate to defer action until the engrossment or passage by the House of the bill pending before that body. Harmon's motion prevailed, however, and the process of tinkering the bill began. An amendment offered by Senator Moran, providing that railroad companies shall not be compelled to charge the same rates for freight carried in any and all directions, was defeated. Senator Moran then offered an amendment permitting the railroads to discriminate in their carrying charges between large and small quantities of freight. Senators Moran, Ball and Proctor spoke in favor of the amendment and Senator Parcher against it. Pending the discussion the Senate took a recess.

THE HOUSE.

The House this morning displayed in its actions a deplorable lack of organization, and a number of members, by their ignorance of parliamentary procedure, got themselves and their colleagues entangled in what very much resembled a burlesque upon legislation. When the hour arrived for the consideration of the special order of business, Mr. Noland called up the antidiscrimination railroad bill, prepared by the Internal Improvements Committee. Dr. Goodykoontz of Washington, with a formidable-looking volume from which he read in his hand, made the point of order that the railroad bill had lost its place as the "special order," for the reason that when the House adjourned yesterday after considering the bill, no motion was carried making it the order from day to day, and for that reason its consideration was out of order.

Mr. Brown of Jackson differed from Dr. Goodykoontz as to the facts. He was of the opinion that the bill had been made the special order from day to day. Several members expressed themselves upon the question, and the Journal was read sustaining Dr. Goodykoontz.

Mr. Buckner moved that the rules be suspended and the bill considered for engrossment.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Buckner then offered a substitute for the entire bill.

Mr. Noland interrupted by calling for his amendment striking out the clause of the bill giving discretionary powers to the Railroad Commissioners which was pending when the House took a recess yesterday morning. "I had the floor at that time," said he "and was given to understand that I might claim it again when the bill came up to-day."

The Speaker ruled that, if the bill had lost its right to consideration, then certainly Mr. Noland had lost his right to the floor. Mr. Noland, however, did not understand the question in that way, and, in spite of frequent interruptions, insisted upon reading extracts from works on parliamentary procedure, claiming that his amendment being before the house the Buckner substitute could not be considered. Mr. Hinton of Bates suggested that Mr. Noland appeal from the decision of the Chair, and for a while the confusion was great. Finally, after points of order had been discussed and debated for over an hour, Mr. Booth of Franklin made a motion, which was carried, to suspend the rules and make the railroad bill and Buckner substitute the special order for to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, and to continue from day to day until engrossed or otherwise disposed of.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

The Buckner substitute provides that the classification of all railroad freight shall conform as nearly as possible with the classification of adjoining States, and that such classification shall be made by the railroad companies, who shall file it with the State Railroad Commissioners. It is made the duty of the Commissioners to alter the classifications so as to keep pace with changes in neighboring States. The railroad companies shall also submit to the commissioners for revision and approval schedules of tariff and charges for transporting freight according to its classification. Carrying charges shall be uniform, mile for mile, on each line of railway for each class of freight, and shall be uniform to all shippers of each class and to each shipper on all shipments, such carrying charges in this State not in any case to exceed the rate per mile charged for the same class of freight between any station in this State and any station in an adjoining State.

BILLS PASSED.

The House this morning passed by a vote of 81 ayes to 42 noes, the bill introduced by Mr. Smith of Jackson, authorizing the transfer of dramshop licenses.

Mr. Robb's bill authorizing the Governor to commute the sentence of persons under 18 years of age, convicted of murder in the first degree, was read a third time and passed.

Owing to the confusion in the House the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to clear the floor of persons not permitted within the bar. On motion of Mr. Bridges of Sedalia, the courtesies of the House were extended to ex-Gov. T. T. Crittenden, who happened to be on the floor when the Speaker issued his order. The House took a recess until this afternoon.

New Warrants.

Ernst Schom is charged with stealing two overcoats from Jacob Ring and John Merriman, students at Bryant & Stratton's College.

Henry Burk is accused of breaking into Henry Horstkotte's tailor shop, 2815 North Grand avenue, and stealing $150 worth of goods. Fred Theas is charged with receiving the stolen property.

Cary Wirth is accused of shop-lifting at Nugent's and Crawford's.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

Mrs. Kuenzel's Second Matrimonial Venture and the Sequel.

The contested divorce suit of Mary C. Kuenzel against John G. Kuenzel is set for trial today before Judge Valliant. Both parties were in Court at the motion hour, and the Sheriff was compelled to suppress a demonstration of the husband, who excitedly addressed his wife, holding up his hand in a threatening manner. The Kuenzels were married January 10, 1883. They separated several times. On the 8th of June, 1885, Mrs. Kuenzel left her husband, but a reconciliation was effected and on the 11th of August following a second separation took place. Once again they came together, but another rupture occurred in January of last year and Mrs. Kuenzel left her husband. Upon his promise to reform, however, she gave him yet one more trial, and the final separation did not occur until the 18th of November, last year.

Mrs. Kuenzel alleges that her husband made use of the most profane language and treated her in the most cruel manner. He was most offensive in his drinking moods and became very violent in his words and actions under the influence of liquor. During the night of the 8th of June, 1885, she alleges that he whipped her twice and drove her from home. He repeated this conduct on the 11th of August, and tore all the clothing off her back. On the 18th of last November he gave her another whipping and drove her out of the house. She gave him no further opportunity to abuse her, and soon afterwards commenced proceedings for a divorce. As an additional ground she alleges that her husband accused her falsely of improper conduct. Mrs. Kuenzel was a widow at the date of her marriage with the defendant, and she asks that her property may revert to her, and that she may have restoration of her former name, Mary C. Meyer.

The husband enters an answer in which he admits the marriage, but denies each and every other allegation made by his wife.

A Fault-Finding Husband.

A petition for divorce was filed to-day in the Circuit Court by Jeannie Rime, against her husband, Aimee Rime. They were married on the 5th of September, 1863, and they lived together until July 14, 1885. The wife alleges that her condition at home was rendered intolerable by her husband's constant fault-finding; that he abused her almost daily and called her shocking names in the presence of the children and strangers. Mrs. Rime alleges that her husband struck her on several occasions without any provocation and insulted her with false charges repeatedly. More than once she alleges that he threatened to kill her, and she was kept in fear of something happening all the time. She states that he failed to support her. There were four children by the marriage, and the mother asks for the custody of the two younger girls, Estelle and Ella.

Alleged Malicious Prosecution.

A jury was called in Judge Barclay's court to-day for the trial of the damage suit brought by Henry C. Hoffmeister against George W. Julian. The trouble grows out of the sale of a livery stable on Franklin avenue and Twenty-second street. The plaintiff was arrested in August last and prosecuted in the Court of Criminal Correction on the charge of malicious destruction of property relating to the removal of some stalls. The charge was preferred by Mr. Julian, and at the hearing before the Court of Criminal Correction, Judge Noonan held that it was no place to collect or dispose of a civil debt. Hoffmeister was discharged, and subsequently he entered a suit for damages for malicious prosecution, placing his damages at $5,000.

New Incorporations.

The Dolphin Transportation Company was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $8,000. The shares are held by John Loler, Patrick Sheehan, John E. Luebben, John Sheehan and Henry Bollmann.

The Excelsior Soap Company was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $15,000. The shares are held by Fred Harbers, Phil Julius and Geo. Lager.

Matters in Probate.

The Public Administrator has taken charge of the estate of John Testor.

Letters of administration have been granted to Frederick Suessdorf on the estate of Chas. M. Suessdorf. The estate is valued at $7,000.

The Commissioners' Pay.

The Circuit Judges last evening considered the petition of the Redistricting Commissioners for allowance of $1,200 each for their services. The city has five days in which to file exceptions to the allowance. If no objection is entered, Messrs. J. J. Lindley, J. H. Fisse and John W. O'Connell will draw that amount from the City Treasury on Monday.

EXETER AGITATED.

The Puritanical Town Convulsed by a Sensational Elopement.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

EXETER, N. H., February 24.—The residents of this town are much agitated over the elopement of a young and pretty girl of this town and a student at the academy. The man, G. W. Ewing of New York City, was until recently a student of Phillips' Exeter Academy, but about a week ago was expelled for cutting recitations. The young woman, Miss Genevieve Fuiren, was formerly a pupil at the female seminary here. The young man remained in town until Monday, and then left on an afternoon train for Boston. The girl, with whom he had been acquainted for a long time, was a passenger on the same train. They met in Boston and went to Young's Hotel. Here the girl registered under an assumed name. They remained there until Wednesday, but their whereabouts are now unknown. The girl left a note saying that she loved the young man beyond control, but that when the note was read she would be dead. Detectives have been employed on the case, and it is hoped the runaway girl may be found. There are many rumors as to her whereabouts but nothing definite is known at present. The young lady was prominent in society here and has always borne a fair reputation. The mother and family are nearly distracted. The young student was a favorite in society here. Exeter is a puritanical town, noted chiefly as the home of Phillips Academy, a seat of classical learning which draws patrons from all parts of the country. The female seminary is also an institution of high character.

Before Judge Noonan.

There were five cases disposed of by Judge Noonan this morning.

John Kirby was convicted of stealing a coat and blanket valued at $10 from Fred Blogstert, and was sentenced to one year in the Work-house.

Nolle prosequies were entered in the grand larceny cases against John H. Smith, and the assault and battery case against Rudolph Litterer.

Rebecca and Mamie Hubbart had preliminary hearings on a charge of assaulting to kill Mary Shropshire, and were discharged.

Oscar Anderson was sentenced to six months in the Work-house for a brutal assault on Kate Crump.

STOP that cough. Red Cross Cough Drops, 5 cents per box. Your druggists sell them.

PENDING PROVISIONS.

ORDINANCES UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Preparing to Finish the Business of the Present Session—Public Improvements Provided for by the Board—Reconstruction of Grand Avenue—The Bridge Over the Railroad Tracks—Informal Meetings on the Subject of Elevated Railroads—Municipal Matters.

After the next meeting of the Municipal Assembly the sessions will be more frequent as several important measures are pending and the terms of the Delegates and six of the Councilmen are growing short. The most important measures in the Council are the elevated railroad bills, which are not regarded favorably. The Councilmen privately express the opinion that the bills do not make sufficient provision for the indemnification of small property-holders, who will be damaged by the construction of the proposed roads. The promoters of the bills claim that the provision is ample, but they have not convinced many of the Councilmen. Next to these, the revision of the city ordinances for the past four years is deemed most important. Twenty-four of the forty-seven chapters have been revised by the committee and reported back. In the House of Delegates, the ordinance condemning Papin street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets promises to be the most interesting measure. An ordinance closing the street was passed once before, but the Council tacked on an amendment providing for the payment of $5,000 for the street by the Shickle-Harrison Iron Company. When the company undertook to fence in the newly acquired strip an injunction was obtained and the case was taken to the Supreme Court, where it was held that the city had a right to vacate streets but could not sell them. A new ordinance was accordingly introduced, but it is meeting with considerable opposition. It has been laid over until the next meeting of the House for further consideration.

Two bills each granting a franchise for a street railway from Tower Grove Park to the Fair Grounds are still in the committee. An effort will be made to push the Court-house and Northwestern and the Merchants' Exchange and Tower Grove bills through before the final adjournment. Some other measures will be permitted to die with the session.

Closing the Drives.

In the construction of the sewer along Vandeventer avenue it has been found necessary to close the east and west streets. A permit was granted closing West Pine street for thirty days, but this did not give time enough to finish the contract and an extension of sixty days was asked for, but Mayor Francis refused to extend the time beyond thirty days, as the street would be used then by persons driving west. The Sewer Commissioner was notified of this extension. A permit has also been issued to close Washington avenue for twenty days. The contractors have been notified that the streets must be opened by the time the warm weather arrives.

Public Improvements.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements this morning it was decided to advertise for the full improvement of Twentieth street between Cass avenue and Madison streets. This is done on request of Delegate Sullivan. Property-holders will be heard March 15. An ordinance to authorize the construction of the iron-work of the south viaduct of the Grand avenue bridge, at an estimated cost of $20,000, was adopted. An ordinance to set aside 50 feet in width in Forest Park boulevard, from Grand avenue to King's highway, for a park, and to establish the width of sidewalks and carriage drives along the boulevard, was also adopted. On March 15, at 11 a. m., property-holders will be heard on the proposed reconstruction of Grand avenue from Laclede avenue to the center line of Morgan street and for the reconstruction of Grand avenue from this point to Easton avenue; also for the opening of Windsor place from St. Alphonsus street to Grand avenue.

The application of the St. Louis Illuminating Company for permission to put up electric light poles on Fourteenth street, from Pine to Olive street; on Pine, from Sixth to Fourteenth; on Franklin avenue, from Sixth to Twenty-sixth, and on South Broadway, from Gratiot to Russell avenue, was granted. Application was also made for permission to erect poles on Olive street from Fourteenth street to Grand avenue, but this was taken under consideration. The Board has heretofore refused permits for such short poles, but the telegraph and telephone companies have entirely escaped from the control of the city, and they will not give any quarter to the electric light companies without objection. The telegraph and telephone companies now have the above streets filled with poles, and in order to give the Illumination Company room the Board grants them the right to string wires on thirty-five-foot poles under the taller poles.

Comparing Views.

Another quiet and informal meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Council and gentlemen interested in the elevated railroad bills was held in the little committee room just east of the Council Chamber. Several such meetings have been held for the purpose of comparing views and rescuing the bills from death in the committee, but as yet nothing definite has been accomplished. The committee is not united on the question of recommendation. The bills have a friend on the committee who thinks the best way out of the trouble is to simply return them without comment. An adverse report will kill the bill beyond question.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Items of Interest and Gossip from the Adjacent Towns.

Joplin, Mo., February 23.—Miss Sadie Bathurst has very lately entertained the Young Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and last night a supper was given by the Ladies' Aid Society of that church, of which Mr. L. A. Campbell of East Joplin is President. Every luxury usually provided on such occasions was liberally dispursed to a very large number of visitors at the festival. The S. C. Henderson Hose Company, in their handsome uniforms, attended also.——Mrs. J. C. Stewart of Webb City, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Forney of Belleville, were visiting friends here lately.——E. R. Moffit, Jr., of the Moffit Lead Company, formerly of the Lone Elm Company, states that a new furnace, now being constructed, will double the capacity of the works and enable them to produce lead from 100,000 pounds of ore daily. The present capacity "got away with" is 40,000 pounds per day.——The Knights of Pythias ball was a grand affair for this region and the dresses of the ladies and quantities of diamonds and the genuine precious stones worn by them would vie with any seen at most large cities of the Union.——Mrs. Peter Schnur returned yesterday from visiting relatives at Carthage.——Miss Rosa Wolf has been making a two weeks' visit to relatives and friends there also.——Miss Dora Laudauer and Miss Nettie Palmer attended the Light Guard's ball at Carthage.——Mrs. O. R. Moffett is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. C. Bonham, formerly Miss Lizzie Hostetter at Kansas City.

THE BOWMAN MURDER.

The State Rests Its Case — Adjournment Taken Until Saturday.

The examination of witnesses in the Bowman case at Belleville yesterday was continued to a late hour. In addition to the testimony published in the POST-DISPATCH last evening Christian A. Schmidt, who claimed to have seen the flash of the pistol, said he did not speak to Voice, whom he recognized as he killed Bewman, because "it stood me in hand not to see him." His presence in the neighborhood at the time was for the purpose of obtaining a caddy of tobacco which he had stolen and "planted" near the Bowman barn. He acknowledged that he was a thief and that he had stolen the tobacco. He had hired Banks to help him carry it. He was about thirty yards from the pistol flash, on the northeast side of Tenth street. When he saw the flash he said he would bet $4.50 Bowman was done up.

Will Banks, alias Bush, testified to the flash and to seeing Voice running. He did not see his face. He contradicted Schmidt's testimony in some particulars.

The State rested its case and an adjournment was agreed on until Saturday at 9 a. m.

THE CASE AGAINST O'NEILL

will rest, it is said, principally on the testimony of three witnesses. One of these is said to have overheard Voice and O'Neill in a suspicious conversation just after the murder. The other two, it is said, will testify to a conversation between Voice and O'Neill overheard at a picnic last summer, in which both admitted the murder.

DIED IN THE "HOLDOVER."

A Woman's Sudden Death at the Four Courts this Morning.

A sudden and singular death occurred this morning at the "holdover" at the Four Courts. Yesterday a woman known as Mollie Andrews, alias Alexander was arrested in the Third District on a charge of stealing some bed-clothes. About 3 o'clock this morning she was brought to the Four Courts in the police van. When Mrs. Harris, the police matron, was speaking to her about 9 a. m. she noticed that the woman's eyes were discolored. After the matron left her, a detective came up and spoke to the woman, and she keeled over in her seat and dropped dead. The cell was immediately entered. and efforts made to revive the woman, but she was beyond human aid. Dr. Dorsett came a few minutes after the woman fell, and pronounced life extinct. He thinks it is a case of heart disease, but says the woman may possibly have been killed by poison of some kind, but thinks that if this was the case she would have given some signs of suffering. The dead woman lived somewhere in the neighborhood of Seventeenth street and Franklin avenue, and she said herself that she had been leading a fast life for years. Her body was removed to the Morgue.

AN ENVIABLE RECORD.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the United States Accident Association.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1887.—The tenth annual meeting of the United States Accident Association was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. The representation of membership was very large and embraced nearly every section of the United States and Canada. Mr. Charles B. Peet, President of the company, occupied the chair. In his address he announced that after long experience and basing its action on elaborate and reliable statistics which Mr. James R. Pitcher, the Secretary, had been gathering for the past seven years, it had been decided to so amend the by-laws so as to add the following new features to the company's business—$5,000, death by accident; $5,000, loss of hands or feet; $5,000, loss of hand and foot; $2,500, loss of hand or feet; $5,000, loss of hand and foot; $2,500, loss of hand or foot; $2,500, both eyes; $650, one eye; $1,250, permanent total disability; $25 per week temporary total disability, and double these amounts under two policies.

This step can be taken without much increasing the cost, and all members are entitled to new policies providing these benefits. The indemnity is like death claims, to be paid promptly in one sum. The Association has become the standard by which all other mutual accident associations are guarded. In 1886, the expense ratio was reduced below that of any stock company in the accident business, the saving effected in that year being 38 cents on each dollar paid for losses, a saving due to the large volume of business and the close watch over expenditures.

As showing the unrivalled success of the company reference was made by Mr. Peet to the high commendation of the system and condition of the company by the Insurance Commission of Connecticut and by the examiners of the New York Insurance Department. Only a few months ago the Hon. Henry J. Reinmund, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Ohio, sent the following letter to James R. Pitcher, secretary of the United States Mutual Accident Association:

"Upon a review of my recent examination of your association I cannot refrain from expressing to you my entire satisfaction over its results. I could not conceive in the immense detail of an association like yours, having a membership of over 32,000, that the work could be so systematically conducted. I found your books and accounts models of correctness, even in the minutest detail of your management, and with the careful, honest and economical management that has heretofore controlled the affairs of your association, I see no reason why its success should not be doubly assured."

The amendments to the by-laws were then unanimously adopted. The Secretary's report showed the following splendid record: Losses paid in 1886, $224,789.37. Total losses paid, nearly $1,000,000,000. Assets, over $150,000. Death loss due and unpaid, none. Weekly indemnity due and unpaid, none. Membership, 32,407. Insurance in force, $158,785,000.

THOMAS D. HEED.

A Pioneer of the Dry Goods Business Dies at Kansas City.

A telegram received in this city last evening conveys the information that Thomas D. Heed of the dry goods firms of Tanner Bros. & Heed of Emporia and Topeka Kan., died at noon yesterday in Kansas City. The remains will be brought to this city for interment to-morrow. Mr. Heed was associated with the dry goods trade of this city from 1851 to 1879, and was one of the first salesmen from this city to the State of Kansas, a pioneer in the dry goods line in that State. He was connected with the house of Dodd, Brown & Co. from 1866 to 1876, and prior to that time for a number of years with S. C. Davis & Co. He was 54 years of age at the time of his death. On his demise Kansas loses one of her foremost business men. No one connected with the dry goods trade of St. Louis was more favorably known or held in higher esteem. The funeral will take place at the First Congregational Church, Delmar avenue near Grand, at 1 p. m. Friday, thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Small Stealings.

Thieves last evening effected an entrance into the room of Louis Reichmann, No. 1604 North Fourteenth street, and stole $50 worth of clothing.

A wagon tarpaulin, three horse covers and a whip were stolen last evening from the stables of Bieson, Smith & Co., No. 2725 North Twelfth street.

SLUGGING SOLONS.

DISGRACEFUL WRANGLES AND FIGHTS IN THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Lieut.-Gov. Robertson Attempts to Assume Possession of the Chair in the Senate and is Forcibly Ejected from the Chamber—Senators and Door-Keepers Indulge in a Free Fight—The Lieutenant-Governor Addresses a Crowd from the Steps of the Capitol.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 24.—The Senate Chamber was carefully guarded this morning by the force of door-keepers, and even members of the body had difficulty in effecting entrance. There was a tremendous crowd in the lobbies, and much feeling. At the hour of 9 o'clock, Green Smith rapped the Senate to order, whereupon Col. Robertson, who had been admitted to the floor, started toward the chair. He was met on the steps by an assistant door-keeper, who told him he could not come up. The Colonel replied that he was the presiding officer of the Senate and must take his seat, and stepped forward, when the door-keeper repelled him to the foot of the stairs. Thereupon he stood in front of the Clerk's desk, and stated that he had been elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and by the Constitution was presiding officer of the Senate, and he demanded his seat. The point of order was raised that none but members of the Senate could take up the time of the body, which Smith sustained and called upon the door-keeper to remove him from the chamber. The door-keeper approached Robertson, took his arm and the two walked out to the main door. The crowd saw Robertson come out and

THERE WAS GREAT EXCITEMENT.

He mounted the steps and made a speech reciting what had transpired in the chamber and cautioned the people to do nothing that would infringe upon the peace or dignity of the State, or that they would regret in cooler moments. This ended the trouble and Col. Robertson passed out into the hall of the House, which body had not yet met. During the excitement about the Senate doors, three of the Senators attempted to enter and had difficulty. Senator Johnson of Wayne denounced the door-keepers and during the melee a number of persons from the inside approached the door, among them Senator McDonald, who put up his hands. Johnson interpreted it as an attempt to thrust him back and struck the Senator on the face. Senator De Motte was ordered into his seat, and when the Sergeant put him down threw him to the floor. The Republican Senators tried to follow Robertson out of the chamber, but were not permitted to leave. They sat quietly in the rear of the chamber taking no part in the proceedings. When the House was called to order bills on their passage were called up, and one bill was passed. The speaker announced that when the Lieutenant-Governor was presiding in the Senate according to the Constitution, the fact of the passage would be communicated to that body. This was received with great applause. He has instructed the door-keeper not to admit the Secretary of the Senate as such to the hall, with the design of presenting any communications.

ROBERTSON'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech of Lieut.-Gov. Robertson:

"GENTLEMEN—I have been requested by a great number here to state what occurred within the Senate Chamber. When I first appeared at the door I was refused admittance, the door-keepers on the outside stating they had positive orders to refuse me admission. I stood in the door blocking the passage until it was finally opened, and one of the door-keepers from the inside said that was 'all right, Mr. Robertson can come in.' I was then admitted. At the time for opening the Senate I started towards the steps leading up into the President's chair, intending to assume the duties the Constitution prescribes I shall perform. A large heavy door-keeper, whose name I do not know, a man with heavy black moustache and whiskers [cries of "Pritchett"]. No, not Pritchett. He said 'you can go no further.' I said 'I will.' He placed both his hands upon my shoulders and said,

'YOU CAN GO NO FURTHER HERE.'

I caught hold of the post and tried to push myself past him, when he seized me and threw me as far as from here to that pillar (pointing away about six feet). [Cries of "Hang him!" and other cries of "No, no!"] I stepped back, stood at the Clerk's desk, and made an address to the Senate, stating that I claimed the position of presiding officer of the Senate by virtue of an election by the people, the declaration of a joint convention of the two houses, and the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the falsity of title of the claimant. I was interrupted by the so-called President of the Senate over and over again, with the threat that if I did not stop he would remove me from the floor, and with calls for the door-keeper to do it. The door-keeper was finally called and did push me outside of this further door of the Senate chamber. [Cries of shame! shame!!] That is about all that concerned me. Some of our Senators were engaged in a little scrimmage. Senator DeMotte, on passing in, from some cause, I do not know what it was, insisted upon an opening of the door. The door-keeper seized him

AND BLOWS WERE STRUCK

between Senator McDonald and the door-keeper and Senator Johnson. Who were struck I do not know, but it looked as if there would be a serious riot there for a while. Shortly afterward Senator De Motte was ordered to be placed in his seat in the Senate Chamber, and the door-keeper forcibly did so; but afterward when he attempted to rise pushed him violently down on the floor. This just preceded the order to remove him. I do not know what the result was. The Republican Senators started to follow me, but failed to get out because the doors were locked.

GENTLEMEN, YOUR BLOOD IS UP;

it is something that will make any American citizen's blood boil; but I say to you, gentlemen, in all sincerity that I can use and with all the fervor that I am master of, do nothing of which you will be ashamed in your cooler moments. [Applause.] They have made a record in this House to-day that will hurl this infamous Democratic party out of power in the State for the next quarter of a century. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention." [Great applause, and cheers for Lieut.-Gov. Robertson.]

JUSTICE MCCAFFREY is on the bench in the Second District Police Court and will remain until the appointment of Edward White is confirmed.

TRADE WITH IDAHO.

A Movement on Foot to Shift from 'Frisco to St. Louis.

Dr. J. M. Rice of Haley, Idaho, is in the city for a few days with a view of bringing about relations between the merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis and the people of the territory of which he is a resident by which trade between the two can be established. "The merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis," said Dr. Rice to-day, in a conversation with a reporter for the POST-DISPATCH, "have a splendid opportunity right now of opening up trade with us and the people of Idaho if they take the smallest amount of trouble to accomplish the result. For a long time past, in fact ever since we've had anything to buy we have been patronizing Western markets and the people are beginning to realize that a transference of the trade to an Eastern market will prove better in every way. That there is a great deal in the movement can be attested in no stronger way than by reading you an article from the Wood River Times of Haley."

BUY IN ST. LOUIS.

The article in question was headed "Buy in St. Louis" and it reads as follows:

"The interstate commerce bill will, if we understand its provisions, practically compel our merchants to buy at the original source of production—that is to say, from first hands, whether it be in the line of imported goods, or that of manufactured goods. This being the case, it behooves those who have heretofore been buying in Portland or San Francisco to cast about for the most advantageous market in which to purchase. That, the Times feels assured, is St. Louis. That city is more eligibly situated with regard to the great markets of the world than any other inland center; her business men comprise many former Californians and Coloradoans who understand the needs of the mining regions, and are prepared to supply them; and millions of dollars of her capital is already invested and being invested in mining enterprises all over the West.

"For the above and other reasons the Times, now that a change is impending in railway rates that will probably compel us to seek new markets, urgently advises the business men of Idaho to buy in St. Louis, the central market of the West, Southwest and South."

"This extract," continued Dr. Rice, "shows exactly how the wind blows out there, and if the merchants here want to put their shoulder to the wheel they can capture all the trade to Idaho they wish."

Dr. Rice is an old St. Louisan, having left this city thirty-five years ago for California, and afterwards emigrating to Idaho, where he has resided now over twenty years. He will call on several leading merchants before leaving the city.

"TOM LYNAM'S DOINGS."

How the Democratic Party is Called On to Avenge a Fancied Wrong.

The following notice was received at this office early this morning:

There is to be a meeting of the Democratic party at Thirteenth and Cass avenue to-morrow (Thursday) night to select a new Committeeman and candidate for the Lower House for the new Tenth Ward. COMMITTEE.

To ascertain more particularly the objects of the above call on the Democratic party to meet to-night, a reporter sought Delegate Jim Sullivan, the present representative of the old Twelfth Ward, which includes the above designated rallying center of the party in the banner ward of the city. Delegate Sullivan read over the call and tossed it back with a look of indescribable disgust on his face. "That's Tom Lynam's doings," said he. This brief explanation was scarcely satisfactory. It did not make plain the secret of Tom Lynam's control over the Democratic party nor explain why the avowed enemy of the one-man's power should bend its neck to the yoke of Tom Lynam's uncurbed whims. Pressed for further explanation of this apparent subversion of the principles of the grand old party, he said: "I'll tell you how it is, because I want my old constituents up there to understand the situation. Tom Lynam wanted a sewer up there, and as it was needed, I went to work and got it. I worked for two years before I succeeded. Now it is a law, and the contracts will be let next March. That's as soon as they can be let. Lynam has led these people to believe that they must elect Ed Pococke to the House of Delegates to get that sewer. I don't care, as far as that goes, because I ain't in the new Tenth. I'm in the Fourteenth now, but I don't want these people to be misled now, and I don't want the work under my bill to commence just when a new man is elected in the Tenth, so that they'll say: 'There's the kind of a man to elect! What a h—l of a good Delegate he makes!'"

THE BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

Proceedings to Set Aside the Sale of the Telegraph Property.

CLEVELAND, February 24.—An action to set aside the sale of the Ohio property of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, permitted by the Common Pleas Court of this county, was heard yesterday in the State Circuit. The sale of the property was ordered here in 1885, to provide for the payment of a debt of $130,000. The claim was in certificates issued by R. S. Newcombe and J. G. Smith, receivers of the company. An objection to the sale was made by Receiver Harland of the American Rapid Telegraph Company. Harland was defeated and the property was sold to Edward S. Stokes of New York for $65,000. Harland gave notice of contest at the time, and arguments were heard yesterday. Col. R. G. Ingersoll appeared for Stokes. The case was taken under advisement by the Court.

STRUCK BY A STRANGER.

The Mysterious Death of Lizzie Maple, a 20-Year-Old Girl.

Lizzie Maple, 20 years of age, who was admitted to the City Hospital on the 20th inst. from No. 304 South Levee, died at 1:35 this morning. She was a disreputable woman, and at the hospital stated that a night or two previous to her admission to the institution she met some unknown woman on the street, who struck her in the abdomen. She could not identify the woman, as it was quite dark at the time. Immediately after receiving the blow she commenced to have pains in her abdomen, which she complained of constantly up to the time of her death. She vomited clotted black blood and gave other signs of internal injuries.

DESECRATING A CHURCH.

A Number of Young Vandals Appear Before Judge Cady.

Willie Singer, Adolph Hartman and James Dunnwall, three boys, were before Judge Cady this morning on a charge of trespassing in the Park Avenue Baptist Church, on Twelfth street and Park avenue. These boys and others in the neighborhood are said to be in the habit of visiting the church building, starting fires in it, playing cards and amusing themselves in other ways. They throw stones in at the door during services on Sunday and make sacred worship rather difficult for the congregation. Judge Cady fined them $10 each, but stayed the fine on good behavior, giving the boys a severe lecture, and telling them that if they ever came up before him again he would be very severe.

OUT OF TUNE.

DISCORD IN THE WORKINGS OF THE LOCAL MUSICIANS' UNION.

The Secession Started by the Fining of C. H. Richter and His Band—An Indignation Meeting with an Ultimatum—Secret Session of the Directory—The Union Side of It.

An indignation meeting of local musicians was held this morning at No. 18 North Fourth street, the outcome of which may be a serious split in the local Musicians' Union. The meeting was attended by some twenty-five or more artists serving in various bands and orchestras outside the regular theater orchestras and its object was to remonstrate against the action of the union in a case involving the Knights Templars' band, of which Mr. C. F. Richter is leader. Some weeks ago, Mr. Richter himself states, he permitted a young pupil of his whose name is Reise, to play in his orchestra for practice. The young man is learning the violin, and on the day in question played second on that instrument. The matter was brought before the Union for action and, it is said, charges were preferred against Mr. Richter for having allowed a non-union musician to play in his band. The subsequent action of the union was to assess a fine of $10 on Mr. Richter himself and a fine of $5 each on the ten members of his orchestra. Mr. Richter and his friends in the union considered this assessment unjust and the meeting held to-day was called with a view of rectifying what appeared to them a manifest injustice.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Max Phillips, and after some rather warm discussion, it was resolved to take decisive action on the Richter case. The meeting appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Max Phillips, John Brucker and Fred Heitkamp, with instructions to wait upon the directory of the union and to submit an ultimatum. The committee had orders to demand from the union a remission of all the fines assessed and the acknowledgment from the Union that the charges preferred against Mr. Richter were unjust and untrue. "Should the union refuse this," said Mr. Phillips to a POST-DISPATCH reporter "then all the musicians on our side will secede from it and form another organization. The rules of the union are against all the orchestras and bands outside the theaters, and can be interpreted so that no pupil can play for practice except in the orchestra of a theater. They distinctly state that such a pupil can practice with a band, but not at picnics, parties, balls or concerts, but they fail to include theaters. We think that the theater musicians are endeavoring to run the union, and therefore we don't attend their meetings. On this occasion we don't intend to give up easily, and if they don't come to our terms we will secede."

The local union has a membership of about 170, the majority of whom, it is claimed, are the members of independent bands. "We are not going to make a scab organization out of this affair," added Mr. Phillips. "We only want what we consider is ours by right."

THE UNION SIDE.

A call at the headquarters of the union on South Fifth street, discovered the Board of Directors in secret session with the doors barred. Mr. Henry Schrader, one of the officers of the union, however, was seen and said that he could not anticipate the action of the board on the Richter case. "Richter," he said, "has it in for the union and intends doing everything he can against us. He claims that this man whom he allowed to play in his band was a pupil. Well, we know that if he is a pupil he is a very apt pupil as he is known to teach in South St. Louis himself. The whole case is simply this: Richter wanted a man to play second fiddle for him and he knew there were plenty of them in this union if he wanted them very badly. But he engaged this so-called pupil of his instead, and now he is bucking against us because he was fined. If the parties that attended that meeting to-day are anxious to quit the union, there is no by-law which can prevent them from doing so. Our Board of Directors are all good, reliable men and the union will stick to whatever action they may take in this or any other case for the the matter of that. Richter himself does not care for the union and the crowd he has with him do not amount to anything at all. Whether the union will remit the fines or not, we can't tell until the board is through with its sessions, but some evidence will be brought out before they are through with the case."

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Items of Interest at the Other End of the Big Bridge.

Frank Harvey, a machinist who lives in Litchfield, Ill., was held up and robbed last night at the Broadway crossing. He had with him $240 in cash and two gold watches, which the robbers secured. One of the watches was a lady's time-piece. The thieves made their escape by running down the railroad tracks in the direction of the First Ward. Harvey reported his loss at the police station, and gave a description of his assailants.

A man who gave his name as William Hartnett was arrested last night for carrying a revolver and brass knucks and was fined $25 and costs by 'Squire Draggon this morning.

The Coroner was called upon yesterday to investigate the death of an infant to which Miss Jane Smith of Pittsburg had given birth. A verdict that the child's death was due to the criminal negligence of its mother was returned.

A meeting of the supporters of John Cantalon, the church nominee for School Director, was held at the Clay School-house last evening and final arrangements for the election Saturday were made.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Jerome, one of the oldest residents of Cahokia, who died yesterday, took place this afternoon.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 335, K. and L. of H., will give a ball at Baughan's Hall, on Saturday evening, March 5.

The Congressional Contest.

At the conclusion of the count of First Ward ballots in the Frank-Glover contest this morning Mr. Donovan claimed a gain of four votes for Glover. These are disputable, however. The fact developed that Delegate Pete Morrissey had voted for Nathan Frank. Mr. Donovan announced this as a straw showing the wind's direction, but Mr. Frank said he had simply presented the name for votes and the fact that he received Morrissey's was not a very telling point. If called on to answer it he thought he could find as good grounds for re-marking some of Mr. Glover's supporters.

The Mother Insane.

Yesterday afternoon a woman 44 years of age, giving the name of Catharine Maher, called at the Four Courts and asked the police to assist her in rescuing her daughter, Ella Maher, from ruin. Officer Hobbs was sent out in search of the girl, with whose whereabouts the mother was unacquainted. He finally found her employed as a domestic at the Laclede Hotel, and brought her to the Four Courts. Just before they arrived there the mother had commenced to act strangely, and when the daughter came she stated that her mother was insane and had only recently been taken from the Poor-house. Mrs. Maher was sent back to the institution.

THE VETO S…

FRIENDS OF THE DEPE… BILL DEFEAT…

Senator Ingalls Nominated … can Caucus for Presid… Senate—The River an… Short-Lived Joy—O'Neil… gressional Proceedin… News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPA…

WASHINGTON, D. C., F… House of Representatives … mated scene to-day. Near… was present when the blind … to the front of the Speake… voked Divine blessing … erations. No sooner ha… away than knots of me… in various parts of the hall a… sensation of the House, the … of the dependent soldiers' p… members of both sides … headquarters in the rea… and sent out scouts to … rooms to bring in all … Big, burly Tom Reed lo… Republican side with mark… He is violently against the ve… fident of presenting the e… vote in opposition to it. Mo… his glasses nervously, … was busy with the … of Democrats who follo… under all circumstances. … and his Invalid Pension C… here and there. They are … stray votes to sustain the… gether, the crowded galle… upon a remarkable scene. … friends were busily enga… after the interests of … tion. Mr. Cleveland ha… to say later, that he was gr… having his veto sustained b… is, perhaps, not declaring … that he has very nearly ex… mate means to bring about t… The debate will be a … Morrison will make a spee… vote, and Randall has prep… If necessary, Speaker Carlis… to his promise to the Presid… gavel temporarily and … the recommendation o… Pension Committee. The … taken at 4 p. m. … estimates that the result … votes in favor of passing the … and about 115 votes against. … proves correct, the veto will … the necessary two-thirds will…

Short-Lived J…

WASHINGTON, D. C., Febru… reporter's gallery of the Hou… unusual scene on the floor… One of the small pages was … Mr. Mills of Texas, and after … thing in his ear, dart rapidly … occupied by Pat Collins o… Then he stopped a minute … nett of North Carolin… he exchanged a few … time than one could writ… gentlemen had met as … impulse, in the area frontin… desk. Here they hugged … laughed and danced and sho… To the curious members w… them they explained that th… vetoed the Edmunds-Tuck… which they themselves ha… hence their great joy. Subs… tion proved that the gentlem… under a misapprehension an… dent had not only not vetoe… there was little reason to bel…

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Harris the Democrat…

WASHINGTON, D. C., … Democrats of the Senate, … formal caucus, have deter… Senator Harris for the P… Senate.

Bancroft, the Hi…

WASHINGTON, D. C., Febru… dition of the historian, Banc… to-day, but he is still confin…

FORTY-NINTH CO…

Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Febru… sheaves of petitions from … for the passage of the depen… over the President's veto we… laid on the table.

The House substitute for t… tion bill was disagreed to … was asked. Messrs. Edmun… gan were appointed Senate c…

The House bill to provide … Duluth, Minn., was reporte… Judiciary Committee and … calendar.

Mr. Mahone gave notic… change of rules so as to per… tion, between the close of … and 2 o'clock, of Senate bill… on alternate days, and of B… other alternate days.

Mr. Van Wyck offered a re… it to be the judgment of the … stitutional amendmen shoul… the people for the election of … by the voters, and asked tha… till to-morrow, when he wi… upon it.

Mr. Hoar asked, and ob… consent (as soon as the … bill was disposed of, probabl… up the Pacific Railroad inve… might then yield to som… But he hoped to have the co… Pacific Railroad bill comm…

STOCK

Suits, hirts. g, and

E.

T OF TUNE.

E WORKINGS OF THE LOCAL SICIANS' UNION.

tarted by the Fining of C. nd His Band—An Indigna- with an Ultimatum—Secret e Directory—The Union Side

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THE VETO STANDS.

FRIENDS OF THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL DEFEATED.

Senator Ingalls Nominated by the Republican Caucus for Presiding Officer of the Senate—The River and Harbor Bill—Short-Lived Joy—O'Neill's Speech—Congressional Proceedings—Washington News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—The House of Representatives presented an animated scene to-day. Nearly every member was present when the blind Chaplain was led to the front of the Speaker's desk and invoked Divine blessing upon the deliberations. No sooner had his voice died away than knots of members assembled in various parts of the hall and discussed the sensation of the House, the President's veto of the dependent soldiers' pension bill. The members of both sides established their headquarters in the rear of the hall and sent out scouts to the committee-rooms to bring in all the absentees. Big, burly Tom Reed looked over the Republican side with marked complacency. He is violently against the veto, and he is confident of presenting the entire Republican vote in opposition to it. Morrison rearranged his glasses nervously, and Randall was busy with the peculiar stripe of Democrats who follow him blindly under all circumstances. Chairman Matson and his Invalid Pension Committee flitted here and there. They are trying to gather stray votes to sustain their report. Altogether, the crowded galleries looked down upon a remarkable scene. The President's friends were busily engaged in looking after the interests of the Administration. Mr. Cleveland has not hesitated to say later, that he was greatly interested in having his veto sustained by Congress and it is, perhaps, not declaring too much to state that he has very nearly exhausted all legitimate means to bring about the desired result. The debate will be a most spirited one. Morrison will make a speech to sustain the vote, and Randall has prepared one against it. If necessary, Speaker Carlisle will, according to his promise to the President, give up his gavel temporarily and speak against the recommendation of the Invalid Pension Committee. The vote will be taken at 4 p. m. Speaker Carlisle estimates that the result will be about 180 votes in favor of passing the bill over the veto and about 115 votes against. If this forecast proves correct, the veto will be sustained, as the necessary two-thirds will not be obtained.

Short-Lived Joy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—From the reporter's gallery of the House yesterday, an unusual scene on the floor was witnessed. One of the small pages was seen to approach Mr. Mills of Texas, and after whispering something in his ear, dart rapidly over to the seat occupied by Pat Collins of Massachusetts. Then he stopped a minute beside Mr. Bennett of North Carolina, with whom he exchanged a few words. In less time than one could write it these three gentlemen had met as by one common impulse, in the area fronting the Speaker's desk. Here they hugged each other and laughed and danced and shouted in very glee. To the curious members who flocked about them they explained that the President had vetoed the Edmunds-Tucker Mormon bill, which they themselves had opposed, and hence their great joy. Subsequent investigation proved that the gentlemen were laboring under a misapprehension and that the President had not only not vetoed the bill, but that there was little reason to believe he would.

It seems that when a clerk from the Executive Mansion returned to the House yesterday a number of bills the President had signed, Mr. Tucker inquired of him if the Mormon bill was not among the number. Both the question and the negative reply were overheard by the page, who, jumping at the conclusion that the bill had been vetoed, immediately rushed to the foregoing gentlemen with the result as stated. When Mr. Tucker explained how badly the opponents of his bill had been fooled, a number of clever wits, headed by Tom Reed and Ben Butterworth, rushed over to the Democratic side to poke a little fun at Messrs. Mills, Collins and Bennett, but the three gentlemen had wisely absented themselves from the chamber and could not be found.

The River and Harbor Bill.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—The friends of the river and harbor bill are growing anxious about the fate of that measure in the House. Representative Willis has endeavored to have it called up for the purpose of considering the Senate amendments, but objection was raised and it was referred to the committee of the whole. It cannot possibly be reached in the ordinary course, but a motion may be made to suspend the rules and discharge the committee of the whole from further consideration of the bill. Should such a proposition carry the bill would come before the House and be subject to such amendment or dilatory motions as the opponents of the measure may suggest. Those gentlemen who are opposing it feel that they were outwitted when the bill originally passed the House, and in return they propose to throw every obstacle in the way of its final passage. But the friends of the bill are not going to leave any means unavailed of to have action.

O'Neill's Speech.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—There is much adverse comment being made by the friends of the interstate commerce bill on the unexplained action of John J. O'Neill, who made a vigorous speech in opposition to the measure, the principal feature of which was his reasons for not supporting this bill. His remarks were held for revision before printing in the Record, but what seems strange in the matter, Mr. O'Neill has not yet allowed his speech to be printed, though it was delivered in the House over a month ago. This holding back of a speech for so long is unprecedented in the history of any Congress, and the inference is that he does not intend allowing it to be printed. Mr. O'Neill says he regrets now having withheld it for revision, for every time he reads it he is less pleased with it.

Ingalls Nominated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—The caucus of Republican Senators this morning nominated Senator Ingalls to be President of the Senate. There were 28 votes cast, of which Ingalls got 18 and Hoar 8, and one for Edmunds and one for Frye.

Harris the Democratic Candidate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—The Democrats of the Senate, without holding a formal caucus, have determined to support Senator Harris for the Presidency of the Senate.

Bancroft, the Historian.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—The condition of the historian, Bancroft, is improved to-day, but he is still confined to his bed.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—The usual sheaves of petitions from Grand Army posts for the passage of the dependent pension bill over the President's veto were presented and laid on the table.

The House substitute for the fishery retaliation bill was disagreed to and a conference was asked. Messrs. Edmunds, Frye and Morgan were appointed Senate conferees.

The House bill to provide a term of court at Duluth, Minn., was reported back from the Judiciary Committee and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Mahone gave notice of a proposed change of rules so as to permit the consideration, between the close of morning business and 2 o'clock, of Senate bills on the calendar on alternate days, and of House bills on the other alternate days.

Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the Senate that a constitutional amendmen should be submitted to the people for the election of Senators directly by the voters, and asked that it be laid over till to-morrow, when he will make remarks upon it.

Mr. Hoar asked, and obtained unanimous consent (as soon as the pleuro-pneumonia bill was disposed of, probably to-day), to take up the Pacific Railroad investigation bill. He might then yield to some pension bills. But he hoped to have the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill commenced at 2 o'clock to-morrow and the session of to-morrow continued until that matter should be disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Plumb the House bill to provide for the adjustment of the land grants made by Congress in the construction of railroads with the State of Kansas, and for the forfeiture of the unearned lands was taken up. Several amendments recommended by the Committee on Common Public Lands were offered and agreed to, including one striking out the words "within the State of Kansas," and substituting therefor the words "and heretofore anjusted."

Mr. McMillin inquired whether the bill applied exclusively to lands within the State of Kansas.

Mr. Plumb replied that it did not. It was general in its application, but he believed that it would operate principally on lands in Kansas and Colorado.

House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—The Speaker laid before the House messages from the President returning without his approval bills granting a pension to Anthony McRobertson, increasing the pensions of Margaret F. Jones and Lorin Burrill, and for the relief of William H. Morehauser. Referred to appropriate committees.

Messrs. Randall, Forney and Ryan were appointed conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin the Senate amendments to the Military Academy appropriation bill were concurred in.

Mr. Henderson of North Carolina called up the report of the Committee on Elections on the Indiana contested election case of Kidd against Steele, and the resolution reported was adopted without division. It confirms the right of the contestee, Steele, to the seat.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of West Virginia the Senate amendments to the District of Columbia appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

In pursuance of the order made yesterday, Mr. Blount of Georgia, called up the report of the committee of the whole on the Senate amendments to the Post-office appropriation bill. The first three Senate amendments (relative to office rent in Washington, and limiting the placing of letter boxes in public places, buildings and railroad stations), were concurred in. In the fourth amendment (the proposition appropriating $500,000 to enable the Post-master-General to contract for the carrying of foreign mails on American vessels to Central and South America) non-concurrence was recommended. Mr. Burrows of Michigan moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments. Lost; yeas, 130; nays, 157.

The following Democrats voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Adams (New York), Blanchard, Campbell (Ohio), Compton, Curtin, Findlay, Foran, Iron, King, Lawler, Lore, Martin, Mitchell, Sprig, St. Martin, Tillman and Viele.

The following Republicans voted in the negative: Messrs. Anderson (Kansas), Fuller, Guenther, Henderson (Iowa), La Follete, Lehlbach, McComms, Nelson, O'Donnell, Payson, Rowell, Strait, Strubell, Wakefield, Warner (Missouri), and Weaver (Nebraska).

The amendment was then non-concurred in and a conference was ordered.

Mr. Matson of Indiana called up the dependent pension bill with the veto message of the President thereon.

THE VETO SUSTAINED.

The House Refuses to Pass the Dependent Pension Bill Over the Veto.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 4:22 p. m.—The House has refused—yeas, 175; nays, 125—to pass the dependent pension bill over the President's veto, not the Constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative. The result was received with applause on the Democratic side and hisses from the Republicrn side.

A DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Amalgamated Association and the Knights of Labor Fall Out.

PITTSBURG, February 24.—The iron workers strike at Mingo Junction has resulted in a declaration of war between the Amalgamated Association and Knights of Labor, which may spread throughout the entire country. The trouble was caused by a conflict of authority, both associations wanting to rule the men. All efforts to compromise have failed, and open warfare has been inaugurated. W. H. Bailey of the Executive Board, Knights of Labor, threatens to fill the mill with men from other places, while the Amalgamated officials will use all their power of persuasion to keep outsiders from going to work. Bailey is now on the ground, and President Weihe and Secretary Martin of the Amalgamated Association will remove their headquarters to Mingo this afternoon.

LACK FIVE VOTES.

Two Republicans Vote With the Democrats for Camden.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 24.—There were three ballots taken in joint assembly for Senator to-day. There was nothing of an exciting nature until the name of State Senator Snyder (Republican) was called, who in a few words explained his reasons for changing his vote from a Republican to a Democrat. He declared himself for Mr. Camden, as did also State Senator Minear (Republican.) The ballot resulted Camden 41, Goff 31, 20 scattering. It is asserted that there are yet other Republicans who will vote for Mr. Camden to-morrow, as it is the last day of the session. When Snyder and Minear cast their votes for Camden, the Republicans hissed them, and the Democrats applauded. There are only five votes needed to elect Mr. Camden.

For the Party's Sake.

Considerable influence has been brought to bear on Councilman James A. Seddon to induce him to refuse an appointment to the Circuit Court bench to fill Judge Thayer's unexpired term, if tendered him. It is understood that he has some ambition to occupy a place on the bench, and that his friends can secure the appointment. His resignation from the Council would leave but six Democrats in that body and make the election of seven Republicans possible. This would be an awkward position for a Democratic Mayor, and one which the party managers hope to avoid. If Mr. Seddon remains there will be a Democratic majority of one at all events.

Engravers Strike.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The engravers of the Photo-Engraving Company of this city struck this morning, because the firm refused to comply with certain demands made by the union. The engraving company at once put new men from other towns to work, and expects in a few days to have all the help it requires. The printers, photographers, artists, machinemen, stereotypers and men of other branches refused to support the strikers. A rival firm is said to be the cause of the strike.

Panic in a Church.

PUTNAM, Conn., February 24.—Fire broke out last evening in tenement houses adjoining St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The church was filled with worshippers at the time and the alarm created almost a panic. The congregation rushed from the doors and several women fainted. A number of persons were somewhat injured, none of them, however, seriously. The baptismal font was overturned and broken in the confusion. The fire was soon extinguished with slight damage.

The Bridal Bulletin.

Name and Age.	Residence.
Albert P. Lyon, 35	Humansville, Mo
Nellie B. Markly, 24	Independence, Kan
Joseph Flither, 21	1231 N. Eleventh st
Julia Purvis, 21	1324 N. Ninth st
Wm. Ruegg, 25	2710 Blair av
Lena Ohlmann, 25	1451 Monroe st
Geo. H. Goemann, 22	1202 St. Louis av
Mary Toelke, 20	1418 Wright st
John R. Barnes, 32	703 North Thirteenth st
Julia Curtis, 25	1218 Morgan st

PURE 18-KT. gold WEDDING RINGS.
Wedding invitations, the finest, lowest prices. Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Cor. 4th & Locust.

PEACE AT PRESENT.

THE RESULT OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

Opinions of the English Press—Bismarck Still Obliged to Face a Formidable Opposition—The Growth of Socialism in Germany—Latest Returns from the Election Districts.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, February 24.—The London dailies continue to give much space to the discussion of the German elections. The Times says: "The German nation have been asked to say whether it would have a parliamentary or an imperial army, and it has pronounced decisively and without hesitation in favor of the latter. It would be rash to affirm with too great confidence that this decision makes for peace in the long run, but it can not be doubted that it makes for peace at present."

WAIT AND SEE.

The Morning Post says: "So far we see little probability of the ministerial majority being such as to enable Prince Bismarck to carry out his financial and legislative measures, for although the elections may prove disastrous to Herr Richter's party, the Government will still have to face a formidable opposition formed of the Centre, Radicals, Socialists and protesters. Of course it would be premature, until the second ballots have been taken, to form an idea of the final result, but from what we are enabled to gather we fail to see that the intervention of Pope Leo has proved so beneficial to the Government party as probably Prince Bismarck expected."

FORMIDABLE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The new Reichstag will bring forward a Government majority prepared to accord its sanction to the military septennate insisted upon by the venerable Emperor and his chief advisers hitherto. However, the leading features of the great election are the formidable growth of Socialism as a political power in the Fatherland, the corresponding decline of the new German Liberalism, and the remarkable solidity with which the supporters of the Center or Clerical party leaders have rallied around the notorious opponents of the Bismarckian Imperialistic policy. It is a striking, not to say an ominous sign of the times, considered in relation to the future German Empire, that the secessions from the banner of what in this country would be unhesitatingly defined as extreme radicalism should have for the most part strengthened the hand of social democracy, which is inculcated by its German propagandists in rank Communism of the most uncompromising and inveterate character. Hasenclever and Singer, who have been returned by overwhelming majorities for the electoral districts in the capital of Imperial Germany, are men who openly advocate the overthrow by violence of all constituted institutions.

BEATEN BY A PROTESTER.

BERLIN, February 24.—The candidacy of Herr Bulach, who was defeated by Herr Siefferman, a Protester, in Alsace-Lorraine by about 10,000 majority, was unopposed until he declared himself in favor of the Septennate.

The Socialists' failures in Alsace-Lorraine are noteworthy. Their best man, Hoeckel, at Mulhouse, only polled 410 votes. The new German Liberals lost 28 seats, the Centrists 6, the Democrats 9, and the Guelphs 9.

AN UNHAPPY ORGAN.

The Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of the ultra-Conservatives, says: "We are unhappy in seeing the Conservatives help to pull the chestnuts from the fire for the National Liberals."

Herr Richter in the Freisinnige Zeitung declares that the elections were carried for the Government by deceptions and coercion of all sorts.

THE WABASH RECEIVERSHIP.

The Purchasing Committee to Put Up the Money—Railroad News.

The time fixed by the court in which the Purchasing Committee of the Wabash must pay down $1,000,000 and give bonds in $1,000,000 to meet all other obligations of the road expires on the 28th of the month. Court will not then be in session, and it is doubtful where any action will be taken until the March term. Judge Brewer does not wish to come here and Judge Treat would prefer not to make an order at that time so that it is likely the matter will be informally postponed until next month. Col. Blodgett of the Wabash has telegraphed the committee asking whether it will be here at the specified time or not. The probability is that the members will not come until court meets. There is little doubt that the committee will comply with the order of the court, and will pay the money and give the bond necessary to secure possession of the property. This is said to be the first step in a plan to reorganize the system, which will include the Chicago division connection with St. Louis and the main line of the Wabash.

General Managers Clark, Fordyce and Talmage; Traffic Managers Smith and Newman, General Passenger Agents Townsend and Chandler are at Chicago attending the grand pow-wow over the interstate commerce bill.

It has been stated several times that Mr. Gould has a force of engineers surveying a track next to the Iron Mountain in order to cut off the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas from this city on the west side. The statement is absurd because Mr. Gould would have to lay an indefinite number of tracks to accomplish this end, and it would be folly to put down a track between the Iron Mountain and the river. The fact is, the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas will either come up on the east side or make a short detour on the west side, coming into St. Louis on the southwest or west side and thus avoiding all other tracks. This route has already been practically decided upon on condition that terminal facilities can be obtained in this city.

Another big California excursion left here yesterday. There were four coaches, with baggage car and family sleeper. The excursion was over the Iron Mountain, and a train of the same size left Kansas City over the Missouri Pacific.

MATTERS IN COURT.

New Suits Filed in the Federal and Circuit Courts—Judgments and Dismissals.

Petitions to receive judgment were entered to-day in the United States Circuit Court by the Metropolitan National Bank of New York against B. Maziere Chambers, Eliza B. Hudson and Margaret F. Smith, to recover $31,-688.39, a balance, and against B. Maziere and Jane Chambers, to recover $15,240.

A suit was entered to-day in the United States Circuit Court by A. Block against the members of the firm of Price, Marmaduke & Co. seeking to recover $1,184.36, on account of the sale of a consignment of wool.

The following judgments were rendered in the Circuit Court to-day: Drucilla Hicks vs. Western Steel Company, judgment for plaintiff for $500; Clarke vs. Harrington, judgment for plaintiff for possession and 1 cent damages; Freudenau vs. Johnson Coal Mining Company, judgment for plaintiff by consent; M. Rogan vs. J. Dockery, judgment for defendant.

The following cases were dismissed to-day in the Circuit Court: Schmitt vs. Missouri Furnace Company; Cremer vs. Janes, alias Wilcus; Gasser, Jr., et al. vs. Walther; Toof et al. vs. Wm. Aitchison; Toof et al. vs. Globe Rink Company.

An authenticated copy of the will of George C. Richardson of Boston was filed for probate to-day.

A decree for the plaintiff has been entered in Judge Thayer's court in the Mayor's proceedings against the Police Board relative to the status of the presiding officer. The motion for a new trial was overruled and an appeal will be taken by Mr. Blair.

Letters of administration were granted this afternoon to Albert G. Edwards on the estate of Patrick Grogan. The estate is valued at $12,500.

Recorder Hobbs is preparing a list of all ministers and justices who have failed to file returns of marriage licenses within the time prescribed by the law, ninety days. The list will be submitted for the action of the Grand-jury.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Appointment of the Executive Committee—Engravers on a Strike.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—The Union Labor Convention this morning selected the following National Executive Committee:

Alabama, J. J. Woodall; California, R. E. Davis; Dakota Territory, J. O. Dean; Illinois, J. B. Clark; Indiana, Thomas Gruelle; Iowa, W. H. Babb; Indian Territory, M. N. Lovins; Kansas, W. D. Vincent; Kentucky, L. A. Wood; Maryland, Charles A. Mettie; Massachusetts, M. Johnston; Missouri, J. Nolan; Nebraska, E. Hull; New Hampshire, George Carpenter; New Jersey, W. D. Dubois; New York, J. I. Hoyt; North Carolina, J. R. Winston; Ohio, Charles Jenkins; Oregon, E. W. Pike; Pennsylvania, John P. Seane; Rhode Island, Holmes W. Merton; Tennessee, J. R. Mills; Texas, Capt. Sam Evans; West Virginia, J. K. Thompson; Washington Territory, George N. Smith.

Against Convict Labor Contract.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 24.—The Executive Committee of the National Anti-Convict Contract Association met in this city yesterday. W. T. Lewis, Racine, presided. Among those present were: C. H. Deere, Moline, Ill.; G. M. Curtis, Clinton, Io.; Geo. Berker, Grand Rapids; Stephen Bull, Racine; J. L. Sneyser, Louisville; J. W. Hinton, Milwaukee; Morris Rosenfeld, Moline; G. S. Redfield, Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer.

A committee was selected to go to Springfield and visit the General Assembly in the interest of anti-convict contract legislation. Secretary Redfield, who was appointed to go to Washington in the interest of the association, reported that he had called upon several Senators and Representatives and received very encouraging expressions of opinions from them toward future legislation on the part of Congress against the convict-contract system. The committee will go to Springfield in a few days and consult with Mr. MacMillan, Chairman of the Committee on Prisons. Several new members were elected.

The Chicago Painters.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 24.—At a meeting of the Painters' Local Assembly, Knights of Labor, last night, announcement was made that the Master Painters' Association had conceded the eight-hour day and were willing to make a marked advance in wages, but not all that the assembly had demanded. A committee was appointed to confer further on the wages questions. Resolutions were adopted not to work with non-union men after March 1. The assembly has a membership of about 2,000.

AMONG THE BROKERS.

The Four Hawks' Report—Jno. A. Miller on the Peacock—Mining Gossip.

Trading in mining stocks was fairly good to-day; values higher.

* * *

Cleveland was stronger to-day. Thirty cents was paid for 4,000 shares. The only traceable cause for the advance was the rumor that some one had told some one else that the company might pay a dividend in April.

* * *

Ideal was stronger to-day on the continued receipt of favorable news from Superintendent Crowe, and was run up to 47½ cents. A large quantity sold at 45 cents.

* * *

There was a little controversy on 'Change to-day between the Mexican Improvement people and the brokers, who sold them 2,000 shares of stock yesterday at $1.25. The Mexican Improvement people claimed that the brokers had sold short and were obliged to borrow stock to make the delivery. The delivery was made, however. The market was a little stronger to-day with $1.25 bid and offers at $1.35.

* * *

A Leadville property was offered on this market recently for $125,000. A report was asked from a well-known expert, who wrote back shortly after that the property was worth about $35,000, and that it was held by its owners at $40,000. In other words, the men negotiating the sale were to reap $85,000 by the transaction. The property was turned back into Leadville.

* * *

John A. Miller of the Peacock has written an indignant letter to the office of the company here complaining of the unfair treatment the stock has received on this market. He says that while the Peacock mill was treating low grade concentrating ore it yielded a profit of over $10,000 per month. When the ore changed to a milling ore richer than before, but necessitating the addition of amalgamating pans, a raid was made on the stock. During the winter the creek froze causing the mine to shut down. This was the pretext for another raid. Now the resignation of President Richardson was used in the same way. The break in the stock, he said, would force the management to resume operations earlier than was contemplated to keep bona fide stockholders from becoming panicky.

* * *

The report of the expert Mr. Harlan on the Four Hawks property was received by Mr. Jacobs to-day. Mr. Harlan describes at length the development of the property. On the Gray Hawk are several small prospect holes, and three shafts, 10, 65 and 78 feet deep respectively. On the Black Hawk is a ten-foot shaft. On the Goose Hawk is an opening about 10 feet deep. The veins run northeast and southwest, with a slight dip to the north. The Gray Hawk vein is regular and uniform, with an average width of 2 feet. In the 65-foot shaft the width increases with depth. The vein at this point is almost perpendicular, and in Mr. Harlan's opinion this is the most suitable point for the permanent development of the mine. At the 78-foot shaft the vein is divided by a horse. This horse gains width to the depth of 35 feet, where it begins to taper off. In the opinion of Mr. Harlan this horse disappears just below the bottom of the shaft, and the strata on either side unite into a well-defined vein of higher grade ore than has yet been encountered in the shaft. He advises the sinking of the shaft to a depth of 100 feet, the sinking of the seventy-eight-foot shaft to the same depth, and the union of the two. The ores along the surface of the Gray Hawk show some carbonate and red oxide of copper with a little pyrites of iron and copper, but with depth these disappear and the quartz becomes white with the gold in a free state and the silver in the state of chloride. Some assays taken by Mr. Harlan give 2 ounces silver and 1-10 ounce gold; 10 ounces silver and 3-10 ounce gold; 9 ounces silver and 4-10 ounce gold. These, he says, are average working samples. He thinks a good wagon road can be built to the Sheridan tram which will allow the ores to be delivered at the Sheridan at a cost not to exceed $2 per ton. He advises the development of the mine, however, so that there may be 1,000 tons on the dump and a daily capacity of thirty tons before the mill is started.

Mr. Harlan will be here in time for the stockholders' meeting Monday evening at the Planters' House. Sheridan stock was a little stronger to-day, sales being made at 35 cents.

THE NEW DISTRICT.

Judge Treat Awaiting the Arrival of Official Information—Merrissey's Bond.

Until Judge Treat receives official information concerning the bill passed by Congress dividing the Eastern District of Missouri he will take no action in any case to be tried by jury. The order in the election fraud cases directing the Marshal to summon a jury for the 8th proximo will remain suspended until the Court is informed officially of the provisions of the act, when a new order will probably be made in accordance with its requirements.

To-day Delegate Pete Morrissey appeared at the United States Marshal's office to give bond on a second charge of recording votes illegally. He had already given bond on one charge and Judge Treat accordingly released him on his own recognizance this morning.

Is Lowell Jealous?

From the Lowell Citizen.

Boston proposes petitioning the Governor to declare a public holiday and call out the State troops to welcome Kelly when he arrives at the Hub.

What a great city Boston is getting to be. The two Sams, a horse car tie-up and a $10,000 ball player, all in one week.

"YOU, MURDERER!"

THE TERRIBLE SCENES AT THE M'GREGOR INQUEST TO-DAY.

The Dead Man's Wife Confronts Maguire, His Slayer, Over the Corpse—The House Surrounded by Crowds—The Evidence—Story of the Killing.

The inquest over the remains of Samuel McGregor, the man killed by John Maguire on Tuesday night at Main and Mullanphy streets, was held this morning at the residence of the deceased, 1611 North Second street. The remains were in a coffin. Some wax candles were burning at the head of the bier, and some plates of smoking tobacco and clay pipes were on the bureau. The face of the dead man had been shorn of the mustache and chin beard which he had worn at the time of the shooting.

The house is situated on a hill, at the foot of which were stationed a police sergeant and two patrolmen to keep back the crowd. There was good reason for this, for the crowd was present in big numbers. Several times the men and women moved up toward the house where the dead man lay, but the police pushed them back. Still they hung around and looked up at the house, all of the neighbors save those actively engaged at work, being in the throng. It was expected that there would be trouble when Maguire was brought down from the Fourth District Station, but such was not the case, and not a word was said as he entered the house.

The first witness was

MARGARET M'GREGOR,

the wife. She gave her testimony amid much lamentation and many questions to Maguire, the prisoner who sat in the little room. She said her husband was 42 years of age, and born in Ireland. He was a shoe-maker by trade, but of late years has earned his living as a laborer. He had worked at the gas-works and had left there in the strike last year. Since then he had worked at pulling lumber and had also been employed in a pork-house. Witness was sure her husband did not know Maguire, as he had told her so when there was talk of Maguire having whipped Dick Donahue. Witness had last seen her husband about 7:30 on Mardi Gras night, when he had left saying he was going to see Callahan the engineer, and inquire about the trouble between the two men Maguire and Donohue. At 11 o'clock a boy had come to the house and told her Sam was wounded and lying at Cooney's bar. They had brought him home, she said, and sent for the priest. Sam died unconscious at about 1:45 a. m. "Oh, Mr. Maguire," the woman cried, "why did you kill my Sam; why did you do it?"

Witness knew the man Spotts who was with her husband when he had been shot. She had seen Spotts in the saloon when she went there to see her husband.

Witness testified that her husband had given Callahan a revolver about three years ago.

Witness was shown the revolver used by Maguire, and said it was not the one given by her husband to Callahan.

Witness had to be led from the room, and as she passed the prisoner she turned and called him a murderer and said she pitied him. Her cries and weeping were echoed by her children and neighbors who were in the kitchen with her.

WM. SPOTTS

said he lived at 1543 North Main street. He was a laborer and had been working at the Laclede Gas Works about three years. He had left their employ last May, but had since returned. Had known the deceased for three years. Had known Maguire since the strike. He knew Donahue, who was a fireman at the works. On last Tuesday evening witness met deceased at Cooney's saloon with Paddy Clarkin and Lou Hill. They had a glass of beer. At 10:45 he went outside of the saloon. As he did so Maguire was coming down from the west. Maguire said to him "hello Bill" and asked where Dick Donahue was.

"'I'd like to see some of his friends,' said Maguire. 'I'm his friend,' I said. Then I struck him and knocked him down. He had his hand in his pocket—and Lou Hill was with me. When Maguire fell I saw him draw a revolver, and I ran in the saloon and said: 'Boys, he's got a revolver and is going to shoot me.' I asked Cooney for his revolver. The boys laughed at me. Sam McGregor went out, then Paddy Clarken, then Cooney, then I. We went out to pick up McGregor. When we went out Maguire was on the northwest corner of Main and Mullanphy. He waved his pistol and said, 'Come on you —— — ——.' Cooney's saloon is on the southwest corner of the streets. I ran in the saloon when I saw Maguire's pistol; I don't know where Hill ran. McGregor was the first man out of the saloon. Maguire was on the ground at the saloon corner when I went in. McGregor was shot about half way over the street as he was going toward Maguire. He fell on the crossing nearer the other side of the street than he was to Cooney's. I was in the saloon when the shot was fired. I think it was about ten feet from where McGregor fell to the lamp-post where Maguire was standing, when we came out of the saloon. I saw the flash of the pistol as I got to the door."

Witness said none of the men who went out of the saloon had any weapons; he wasn't sure about Cooney. Witness said that he had first struck Maguire because he had said he would like to see Dick Donohue or any of his friends, and had spoken in an angry manner.

Witness did not make it a habit of knocking down men unless they insulted him. He had had some trouble with a man at the gas-works about putting in coke. Witness said McGregor had not spoken after he was shot.

DR. W. HENDERSON MAYFIELD

had been called to see deceased on the night of the shooting in the room in which the inquest was being held. Deceased was suffering from gunshot wound in left side of face under the eye. The right side of the patient was paralyzed. Witness and Dr. Bernays had probed the wound eight inches without finding the ball. They had pronounced the wound fatal and left. The ball ranged backward and upward and had lodged against the spinal column. Witness could not say from range of ball how the men had stood at the time of the firing as the range would be modified by any change in the position of the head.

LOUIS L. HILL,

living at 1715 Garrison avenue, a railroad clerk out of employment, knew the prisoner and the deceased. Witness was the party who had been with Spotts on the evening when the shooting occurred. He told of Spotts knocking Maguire down when the latter accosted them. Spotts assisted Maguire to rise and had then struck Maguire a second time as Maguire was attempting to rise. Witness had seen Maguire draw something that looked like a weapon and witness had run. While still running he had heard a shot. In five minutes he returned and was met by Cooney, who told him to run for a doctor. When Spotts struck Maguire the second time he had just assisted Maguire to rise, having extended his hand to Maguire to so assist him, and said, "Give me your hand, old boy." When witness returned after running away deceased was on a stretcher in the saloon.

PATRICK CLARKIN,

laborer, living at 1542 North Second street, employed at Filley's foundry, was the next witness. He had worked at the gas-works last May, when the strike occurred. He knew deceased personally, and knew the persons by sight. Witness was in the saloon with McGregor and Cooney when Spotts, who had just gone out with Hill, returned and called: "Give me a gun. I knocked Maguire out and he wants to shoot me." Witness had followed McGregor out of the saloon and was just behind him, not more than three steps, when the fatal shot was fired. Maguire was on the opposite corner under the lamp post and said: "Come on, you sons of ——." Maguire then fired as McGregor was about half way over the street advancing in a rapid walk toward him. McGregor staggered a few feet and fell. Witness was following McGregor from curiosity. He supposed deceased was also impelled by curiosity, as they had gone out of the saloon simply to see what the matter was. McGregor had fallen after the shot, gotten up, stepped a few steps and fallen. Witness had helped to carry deceased into the saloon.

JOHN COONEY

the saloonist, was the next witness. He had been in the saloon when the shot was fired. He added nothing to the testimony already given, except that Maguire had been in the habit of going to and from work down and up Howard street and that he had not been by his saloon for three months until the evening in question. Maguire had been seen about the saloon corner at 6 o'clock on the same evening. Witness said that deceased was the only man of the party who had worn a cap. The others had on hats, and witness thought deceased could not have been mistaken for Spotts.

JOHN A. TOMPKINS,

clerk for the Laclede Gas Works, and living at 1313 North Twenty-third, knew all the parties concerned. He had thought Spotts a rather peaceable fellow until last June, when Spotts had knocked two teeth out of a boy's mouth in a quarrel at the works. The prisoner had worked at the gas-works since last May and was of a quiet and steady disposition.

James Lynch, room-mate of the prisoner at 1446 North Seventh street, testified as to Donohue's threats. M. J. Callahan, John Skahill, Frank Egner, Officer Michael Moloney and Sergt. Thomas Hennessey were examined, but added nothing to the evidence heard previously.

Wm. Spotts was recalled and questioned as to the number of blows he struck Maguire. It had taken two blows to knock him down, he said; did not strike him when down.

The post-mortem report of Dr. Frank J. Lutz was then read by the Deputy Coroner.

John P. Maguire testified in his own behalf, telling the same story detailed in the POST-DISPATCH yesterday.

THE VERDICT.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the jury returned a verdict holding Maguire for the murder.

The following is the jury: Michael Dugan, Wm. Nureduck, John McFadden, Frank Fisher, E. Schortter and Jno. P. Jones.

BELLEVILLE.

Developments in the Bowman Murder Case—Notes and Personals.

Last evening while the Voice examination was in progress a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Fred West, which had been left standing in front of the Court-house was stolen. The Sheriff upon being notified, telegraphed to the authorities of all the neighboring towns to be on the lookout for the thief. About 9 o'clock word was received that the man wanted had been arrested at Freeburg with the outfit still in his possession. He proved to be a man named Finegan, who had come up to Belleville from St. Louis to attend the hearing of Voice. He was put out of the court-room for using his tongue too freely, and being under the influence of liquor he thought he would ride around the country in Mr. West's buggy. He was released to-day.

There were no new developments in the Bowman murder case to-day. The examination of Voice will be resumed Saturday. No day has yet been set for the hearing of O'Neil. He is desirous of having it this week. The Grand-jury is investigating the case, and if sufficient evidence is adduced indictments will most likely be found to-morrow.

The Smithson Creamery has been incorporated with a capital stock of $3,000. The incorporators are: George Seibert, Philip Brandenburger, Fred Daab, Ignatz Berkel and Henry Keun.

William Hassell, who resides at Stringtown, while engaged in mining coal at Rose Hill, Wednesday, was badly injured by a fall of slate.

Ulrich Jaeckel, while working in the Concordia mine yesterday afternoon, was seriously injured by a fall of top coal. He lives in West Belleville.

The Literary Society of the Presbyterian Church will give an entertainment to-morrow evening.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Compressing Beef for Use in Hospitals and in the Army.

Walter S. Bartley had on 'Change to-day some samples of compressed beef such as is used in French hospitals in the place of beef extract. The industry of compressing beef is one which is comparatively new in this country, but which may yet become one of the leading food industries. The beef as prepared by the French is grated and dried in kilns. It is then placed under enormous pressure. The drying and compressing process is repeated several times. The fibre and blood of the meat are thus reduced to one-fifth of their natural compass. The meat, as prepared by the French process, is moulded into little cakes in the final process. It is a mixture of yellow and dark red in color, is fibrous, and is easily broken up by the fingers.

FOR ARMY RATIONS.

A short time ago the French Government inquired of the principal packers of this country if they could prepare compressed beef for use as army rations in case of war. Armour of Chicago attempted it but failed. The experiment was tried with more success in East St. Louis. Samples of the East St. Louis product were sent to France where they were tested and pronounced satisfactory. The East St. Louis article is not as appetizing in appearance as that of the French. It is much harder and is almost black-looking, more like leather than like flesh. One tablespoonful of the compressed beef will make enough bullion for a meal for eight men.

A Heavy Snow-Storm.

LINCOLN, Neb., February 24.—The heaviest snow-storm this winter fell here yesterday. The reports show that the storm is what may be termed a local one, the western boundary of the snowfall being about the Colorado line. The closed region began near the Colorado line, the disturbance moving eastward. Kearney reported five inches of snow and Central City six inches. The storm was in the shape of a vast circle with its southern area slightly flattened and the wind moving around it.

Cold Wave Coming.

CHICAGO, February 24.—The signal service bureau here predicts a decline of 15 to 25 degrees in the temperature by to-morrow morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Surprised.

While Manager J. H. Barnes and his pretty bride, Miss Tillie Chambers, were linked in Cupid's bonds very quietly, the event was not allowed to slip by unnoticed by their friends. After the Palace Museum was closed the attaches of the house with the professional people engaged there and other friends went to the residence of the bride and groom and surprised them. The party was led by Mr. Louis Treyser and included Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Deaves, Mr. and Mrs. Lunis, Mr. and Mrs. Covelli, Mr. and Mrs. Zeller and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Prof. Adams and wife, Prof. Vandewater, Mlle. Lucille, Messrs. Leonard, Beauchamp and others. There were flowers galore and lots of handsome presents. Prof. Vandewater took his orchestra along. There were all the refreshments, solid and liquid, that the company could eat and drink, and the enjoyment ruled until early morning.

Death of H. G. Sachleben.

Word was received this morning of the death of H. G. Sachleben at Palatka, Fla. Mr. Sachleben was a well-known and promising young lawyer of this city, and had gone to Florida for the benefit of his health, which has been poor for about two years past. A little over two years ago he was awakened one night by a burglar in his room, and in pursuing the intruder out into the street in his night clothes he contracted a severe cold—from the exposure and excitement. The deceased was 31 years of age and leaves a wife, and a son 4 years old. His wife was Miss Della Holthaus, sister of Louis G. and Edward L. Holthaus. Mr. Sachleben was a graduate of the University of Virginia and a promising lawyer. His remains will arrive Saturday evening.

Legal Notes.

The jury in the Maguire suit for damages against the Cable & Western Railway Company, growing out of an accident at the Thirteenth street curve, were discharged this afternoon by Judge Lubke. They failed to agree upon a verdict.

Louis Lichtenberger entered a suit this afternoon in the Circuit Court for a decree of divorce from Elizabeth Lichtenberger on the ground of indignities. He alleges that his wife associated with lewd characters. They were married in New Jersey.

A jury was called this afternoon in Judge Lubke's court for the trial of the Mathews damage suit against the Bridge Company and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The claim is on account of personal injuries sustained by a minor at the east end approach.

Interstate Agricultural Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—At yesterday's session of the Interstate Agricultural Convention at Lake Charles, temporary organization was effected by calling Hon. L. S. Coffin of Iowa to preside, and Rev. Irving Rockwell of Wisconsin to act as Secretary. The temporary officers will be made permanent. In response to addresses of welcome, Chairman Coffin made an address on behalf of the visitors. A number of papers were read on matters pertaining to emigration and agriculture.

THE FITZPORTER CASE.

A Big Crowd in Attendance in the Criminal Court To-Day.

The Criminal Court was again crowded this morning with people who came to hear the unclean testimony in the case of manslaughter in the second degree against Dr. John L. Fitzporter. The defendant was the first witness placed on the stand by the defense. He testified that he first saw Della Meyers, the prosecuting witness, at his office, between the middle and last of September, 1886, about 7 o'clock one evening. She told him she was employed in a laundry, and that she feared that she was in a delicate condition. He was not satisfied that her diagnosis was correct, and prescribed for a cold that she was suffering from. He refused to help her in the direction she wished his aid, and advised her to go on with her work, save her money, and go to his private hospital for confinement when the time came. She entered the hospital about the middle of October and remained until November 1. He never performed a criminal operation or attempted one, nor did any one in his institution make such an attempt. He said on cross-examination that he did not perform the operation for three reasons—she had no money to pay him, she had no reputation to lose and she was taken into the hospital for charity.

Elizabeth Thompson, a nurse in the employ of Dr. Fitzporter at the time Della Meyers was in the hospital, testified that no operation such as charged had been performed on Miss Meyers after her admission to the hospital. The witness was there under the name of Mary Burke. She had been known in the hospital as Miss Van, her full name being Elizabeth Van Thompson. She graduated from the Missouri School of Midwifery, December, 1886, over a month after Della Meyers had left Fitzporter's hospital.

Annie Embers, another employe of the defendant, testified to seeing Della Meyers at the hospital and afterwards at Madame Dossen's place. She saw her there twice, the first time on December 9, and the last on December 23. Della Meyers told her that Dr. Fitzporter had told her he could do nothing for her but said that Mrs. Dossen had.

Drs. Fry, H. Houts and Prewitt were placed on the stand for the defense as expert physicians to testify as to the age life begin before birth.

EMMA ROBERTS,

a colored girl employed by Dr. Fitzporter's institution, testified that she knew Della Meyers, and that she knew she had been given no medicine by Dr. Fitzporter because whenever the doctor visited the hospital she went around with him to all the patients' rooms. This statement contradicted the Thompson woman, and Fitzporter who testified that he visited the women only occasionally and gave them no medicine, merely waiting until their time for being delivered.

Hattie Major testified that she was in Dr. Fitzporter's employ and that she had heard Della Meyers complain that the doctor had done nothing for her. The witness had consulted the defendant professionally and was in his employ at the present time.

William L. Fitzgerald, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction followed as a witness for the defense. He identified the records of his Court in a case in which Mme. Dossen was fined $10 for slander. As he took the stand, Miss Thompson started to leave the court-room, but was called back by Mr. Clover. After the defence had finished with Mr. Fitzgerald, the State returned him to the stand to identify the records in a case in his court against Dr. Fitzporter and Mary Burke.

The defense objected to the

CHARACTER OF THE DEFENDANT

being impeached, as they had not set up his character in his defense. Mr. Clover showed a decision of the Supreme Court, holding that when a defendant takes the stand in his own behalf his testimony can be impeached by court records.

Mr. Fitzgerald then read the records, showing that the defendant had been fined $500 in the court for criminal malpractice, and that Mary Burke, who was identified as Miss Thompson, $50 for assisting him in the operation. The mandate of the Court of Appeals affirming the decision was also read.

Officer Danaher was called by the State to impeach the testimony of the Embers woman. He testified to placing Della Meyers in the House of Good Shepherd on December 17, and that she had been confined there ever since. The Embers woman claimed to have seen her at Mme. Dossen's house on December 23.

This closed the case, and as it was after 1 o'clock, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock for dinner, before commencing the arguments.

WENT TO THE JURY.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, by agreement between counsel for the State and for the defense, the case went to the jury without argument. The jury retired immediately.

An Expert That Amounted to Something.

From the Pottery Gazette.

In a large factory in which were employed several hundred persons one of the workmen, in wielding his hammer, carelessly allowed it to slip from his hand. It flew half way across the room and struck a fellow workmen in the left eye. The man averred that his eye was blinded by the blow, although a careful examination failed to reveal any injury, there being not a scratch visible. He brought a suit in the courts for compensation for the loss of half of his eyesight, and refused all offers of compromise. Under the law the owner of the factory was responsible for an injury resulting from an accident of this kind. The day of the trial arrived and in open court an eminent oculist retained by the defence examined the alleged injured member and gave it as his opinion that it was as good as the right eye. Upon the plaintiff's loud protest of his inability to see with his left eye the oculist proved him a perjurer and satisfied the Court and jury of the falsity of his claim. He did it simply by knowing that the color green and red combined make black. He prepared a black card on which a few words were written with green ink. Then the plaintiff was ordered to put on a pair of spectacles with two different glasses, the one for the right eye being red and the one for the left eye consisting of ordinary glass. Then the card was handed him and he was ordered to read the writing on it. This he did without hesitation, and the cheat was at once exposed. The sound right eye, fitted with the red glass, was unable to distinguish the green writing on the black surface of the card, while the left one, which he pretended was sightless, was the one with which the reading had to be done.

The Central Asiatics.

From the London Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 21.—Gen. Prievalsky estimates the whole population of Central Asia at about 9,000,000, spread over an extent of 120,000 square miles. Like all peoples living under Asiatic despotism, they have no notions whatever of virtue, honor or duty, and they exhibit no leanings of any kind toward European civilization and culture. The most frightful immorality and revolting despotism reign in the family life of the sedentary populations, while the nomads, strange to say, are milder, more modest, and more sincere.

The General expatiates at great length on their fervent desire to be annexed to the Russian Crown. Only in Thibet is this feeling not pronounced, owing to the fact that the Russians are so little known there. The dream of the nomadic Mongols, the Dongans—i. e., the Chinese Mohammedans—and the inhabitants of Eastern Turkestan is to become subjects of the Great White Czar, whose name, with that of the Dalai Lama of Thibet, figures in their imaginations as the symbol of magical power and authority.

At some places visited by the Russian expedition the Mohammedan mollahs implored the General to permit them to rise and murder every Chinese in the district in the name of the mighty Czar. "Only trumpet the Czar's name," said these supplicants, "from the mountain tops, and not a single Chinese will live." The insupportable oppression of China on the one side and the gradual introduction of order and prosperity by Russia on the other must inevitably push forward Russian dominion.

A Tribute to Connecticut Tobacco.

From the N[illegible]k Bulletin.

Several [illegible] in Hartford have been [illegible]. [illegible]

North St. Louis.

Mr. Thomas Whitehead is actively engaged in organizing a subordinate council of the Royal Arcanum for that part of the city north of Ben[illegible] street.

To-night the Home Crescent Club will have a reunion and banquet at its parlors, 1412 Hebert street. This club is composed of solid business men of North St. Louis, and is much like the Mercantile in its features. The Board of Directors have determined to erect a club-house this season, and now have three pieces of ground in view for the purpose.

NEW SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

EQUITABLE BUILDING,

Sixth and Locust.

Parties wishing to deposit valuables of any description can obtain on reasonable terms

BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF STORAGE.

The largest and best equipped Vaults in the United States.

Call and Examine. Boxes to rent from $10 up.

THE MISSOURI SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

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We make a specialty of dividend-paying mining stocks. We execute orders in all mining stocks that have a market value. Small Hopes, Great Hopes and Adams bought and sold.

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We make a specialty of the above stocks, also Adams Mining Company Stock. Investors will find it to their interest to call on us, whether desiring to buy or sell.

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Stock Brokers.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 24, 11 a. m.—The stock market opened barely steady this morning, first prices showing insignificant changes, except for Texas & Pacific, which was up ½ per cent. There was a moderately active and well distributed business, in which Reading, Union Pacific and St. Paul were most conspicuous. There was some inclination to heaviness in a few stocks, but the general list was firm to strong. Union Pacific gained ⅞ per cent and the remainder of the list from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. Toward the end of the hour a recession from the best prices occurred and the market became dull. At 11 o'clock the market is quiet and steady at small fractions better than the opening prices.

NEW YORK, February 24, noon.—Money at 3½ per cent. Bar silver, $1.01¼. The stock market remained quiet after 11 o'clock. Prices were inclined to advance at first, but later yielding slightly. Toward the end of the hour, however, there was renewed strength and noon prices are small fractions better than those of 11 o'clock. The market presented no special feature of interest except the decided strength in Texas & Pacific, which rose 1¼ per cent. At noon the market is quiet but strong. Government bonds: 3s, 100¾; 4s, coupons, 128½; 4½s, coupons, 110¼; Pacific, 6s of '95, 126¾.

BOSTON, February 24.—Mexican central—4s, 55½@55¾; 7s, 60½@61; scrip, 79@80; common, 14¼@14½. Mining stocks—Calumet and Hecla, 215@220; Huron, 1½@2; Allouez, 1¾@2.

LONDON, February 24, 12:30 p. m.—Consols opened at 101 1-16 for both money and the account.

4 p. m.—Consols closed at 100 15-16 for both money and the account.

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Matthews & Whitaker, bankers and brokers, 121 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Central Southern	59⅛	59¾	59⅛	59½
Canadian Pacific	63¾	63¾	63	63
Central New Jersey	70½	70½	68⅞	70½
Central Pacific	37¾	37¾	37½	37½
C., St. P., M. & O.	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾
do pfd	109			109
C., R. I. & P.	126⅝	126⅝	126⅛	126⅛
C., B. & Q.				
C., M. & St. P.	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞	92½
C. & N. W. com	115½	116	115½	115¾
Del., Lack. & West	136½	136¾	136¼	136¾
Del. & Hudson	103¼	103¾	103¼	103½
Denver & Rio Grande	25⅞			25⅞
East Tenn. com	26¾	29	26¾	28½
East Tenn. pfd	77			77
Erie com	34¼	34⅜	34	34⅛
Erie pfd	71⅜	72⅛	71⅛	72
Erie 2d mtg. bond	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	99½
Houston & Texas				
Illinois Central	138⅞			138⅞
Ind., B. & West				
Lake Shore	94⅞	96	94⅞	95⅞
Louisville & Nashville	62⅛	62⅝	61⅞	62⅜
Michigan Central	89¼	90¾	89¼	90¾
Missouri Pacific	108	108¾	108	108¾
M., K. & T.	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31¾
Manhattan Elevated	157½	157⅞	157½	157⅞
New York & New Eng.	62	62⅜	61⅜	62
New York Central	113⅜	114⅛	113⅜	114
N. Pacific com	28	28⅜	28	28⅛
do pfd	59¾	60⅜	59⅜	60¼
Ohio Southern				
Oregon & Trans	32¾	33	32¾	32⅞
O. N. & Trans. Co	102	102¼	102	102¼
Ohio & M. com	28¼	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜
Pacific Mail	55⅞	56	55¾	55⅞
Phila. & Reading	37¼	38	37¼	37½
Pullman Palace Car	145¾	146	145¾	146
St. Paul & Duluth com	61¾			61¾
do pfd				
St. L. & S. F. com	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
do 1st pfd				
do 2d pfd	64⅞	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛
St. P., M. & Man				
Texas & Pacific				
Texas & Pacific Income				
Union Pacific	57¾	59⅛	57¾	58¼
Wab., St. L. & P.	17½	18⅜	17½	18¼
do pfd	29⅞	30½	29¾	30
Western U. T. Co	74¼	75⅜	74¼	75⅜
West Shore Bonds	102¾	103	102½	102⅞

ENGLISH CONSOLS—Cash—Opening, 101 1-16; closing, 101 1-16.
Account—Opening, 100 15-16; closing, 100 15-16.

Local Stocks.

Below will be found the latest buying and selling price for local stocks in this market, corrected by James Campbell, 307 Pine street. Transactions light, however, and in some cases the price is nominal.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Am'ican Cent	25½	26	Marine	100	104
Citizens	120	150			

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of Com	455	460	International	90	95
Boatmen's	120	121	Laclede Bank	106	108
Bremen Sav	110	120	Lafayette	150	175
Citizens' Sav	100	105	Mechanics'	121	125
Commercial	320	325	Merchants' N	111½	112½
Continental	150	160	Mullanphy	125	140
Fourth Nat	250	260	Northwestern	135	
Fifth National	103	105	St. Louis Nat.	125	126
Franklin	190	200	State Savings	135	137
German Sav	215	225	Third Nat'l	111	112½
German Amer	150	160	Union Savings	65	67½

STREET RAILROADS.

Bellefontaine	100	101	St. Louis	55	60
Citizens'	70	75	Mound City	102	107
Cass Avenue	80	100	Tower Grove	10	13½
Lindell	100	110	Union	16	20
Missouri		130	Union Depot	70	80
People's	40	45			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Fair Grounds, J. M. Co	600	650	St. L. Ore & St. Co	23	25
Laclede Gas	108	112	St. L. Transf.	70	80
St. Louis Gas Trust	83	85	U. R. W. & T. Co.	108	110
St. L. Cotton Compress	95	100	U. Depot Co.		
			U. Stock Yds.	107	110
St. L. Safe Deposit Co	95	105	Wiggins Ferry	200	210
			Bell Teleph	150	155

Local Bonds.

Corrected daily by James Campbell, Banker and Broker, 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.

	WHEN DUE.	INTEREST PAYABLE.	BID.	ASK.
3 ⅌ cent bonds	[illegible]	M. A. N. A. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4½ ⅌ cent bonds	1891	J. S. D. & M.	111½	112
4 ⅌ cent bonds	1907	J. A. J. & O.	128	128½

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	WHEN DUE.	INTEREST PAYABLE.	BID.	ASK.
City 4s sterling, 10-20s	1902	May and Nov.	101½	103
City 4s sterling, 10-20s	1902	Jan. and July	102½	103½
City 5s sterling, 10-20s	1900	June and Dec	103½	104½
City 5s	1900	Jan. and July	109	110
City 6s currency	1886—87	Various	101½	102
City 6s gold	1892—93	Various	110½	111
City 6s sterling	1898	June and Dec	117	118
City 6s water	1887	June and Dec	101½	102
City 6s water	1890	June and Dec	107½	108½
City 6s water	1892	Apr. and Oct.	110¼	110
City 6s bridge approach	1892	June and Dec	110¾	111¼
County 6s gold	1895—96	Jan. and July	114½	116
County Park	1905	Apr. and Oct.	123	125

RAILWAY BONDS.

Mo. Pac. 1st m 6s	1888	Feb. and Aug.	102	102½
Mo. Pac. Consols	1920	May and Nov.	115	115¾
Mo. Pac. 2d m 7s	1891	Jan. and July	109¾	110
Mo. Pac. 3d	1905	May and Nov.	123	124
No. Mo. 1st m 7s	1895	Jan. and July	115¾	116
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	Feb. and Aug	108	113½
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	June and Dec.	106	111½
K. P. D. Ex. 6s	1899	May and Nov.	104½	105½
K. P. Consols	1910	May and Nov.	98½	99
St. L. & M. 1st 7s	1892	Feb. and Aug	111½	112

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Clearings $3,631,175
Balances 555,031

COMMERCE.

TOO MUCH LIQUIDATION.

Wheat Declines on Heavy Selling—Pork Still Manipulated and Advancing.

By Telegraph from Jones, McCormick & Kennett, Chicago, to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, February 24.—1 p. m.—The most noticeable feature of our market to-day was the immense amount of trading by local operators and the scarcity of outside orders. At the opening trading was featureless, and after a few commission houses had filled their orders, most of which were close, the market sold up on a limited local demand, but at 79¼c a great deal of wheat was offered and under this pressure the market slowly worked off to the lowest point of the day where it hung until the close, which was rather dull. Judging from the character of the buying a well-known operator covered his short wheat yesterday, and it is generally thought went long a small line, and it was this that came on the market to-day and caused the weakness from 79c down. A large amount of May and June wheat that was recently changed at 1½c for the carrying charges has been changed back to-day, and it is this heavy liquidation that has brought the two options closer together. It has been the case with all the long futures, which accounts for the weakness in them. We believe, however, that the distance will widen out again and that full carrying charges will be paid. The export demand for wheat is good and with present light receipts we think the stock in sight will show a large decrease next week. The close is weak.

Corn has been left to the scalpers most of the morning, but toward the close sold off on large sales by local operators and in sympathy with wheat. The feeling at the close is easy.

Brokers supposed to be acting for Armour have been prominent in the provision pit to-day, and they bought enough pork to make a decided advance in the article. Light stocks of provisions, and probable small run of spring hogs give the manipulators a good general following. Ribs and lard, lacking the forcing process, have been quiet, and lard selling off some.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by S. W. COBB & CO., 317 and 319 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

	Closing Yesterday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
ST. LOUIS: WHEAT.				
Mar	77½			76¾ n
May	80@⅛	80¼	78⅞@79	79
June	80⅞			79¾ a
July	81⅛	80⅞	79⅞	79⅞ b
Aug	81½	81⅞	80⅛	80⅛
Sept	83⅛	82½	82½	81⅜ b
CORN.				
Feb	33			33 b
Mar	33½	33½	33⅜	33¼ a
April	34½			34¼ n
May	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	35¼ b
OATS.				
May	28½			28½ b
CHICAGO: WHEAT.				
Mch	73¼	73⅜	72⅛	72⅛
May	79⅛	79¼@⅜	77⅝@¾	77¾
June	80½@⅝	80⅝	79	79@⅛
CORN.				
Mch	33¾	33⅝	33¼	33¾ b
May	38¾@⅞	38¾	38¼	38⅛@⅜
June	38¾	39⅜@¾	39⅜	39⅜
OATS.				
May	28¾	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜ b
June	29	29	28¾	28¾ a
PORK.				
May	15.15	15.55	15.10	15.50 a
June	15.20	15.57	15.22	15.52
LARD.				
Mch	7.05	7.00	6.95	7.00 a
May	7.17	7.17	7.07	7.12
June	7.20	7.17	7.10	7.17
SHORT RIBS.				
May	7.72	7.77	7.67	7.75
June	7.70	7.72	7.70	7.75 a

NEW YORK—Wheat—March, 88¼c a; April, 89¼c a; May, 90c b; June, 90⅜c b; July, 90¾c; August, 91c b. Corn—March, 47¾c; April 47⅝c b; May, 48c b; June, 48⅜c a.

TOLEDO—Wheat—May, 82c b; June, 83⅛c; August, 84⅜c a.

DULUTH—Wheat—May, 79⅜c; June, 81c.

Movements of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS. Wheat.	Corn.	SHIPMENTS. Wheat.	Corn.
St. Louis	37,740	31,885	18,576	10,622
Milwaukee	27,355	3,920	2,379	480
Baltimore	40,044	110,780		30,000
Toledo	17,453	9,051	79,507	29,573
New York	69,850	46,200	206,235	65,130
Chicago	27,836	217,335	95,243	131,660
Kansas City	3,000	14,000	2,000	5,000
Detroit	7,339	12,425	4,534	20,924
Duluth	8 cars		3,094	
Minneapolis	130,480		10,080	
Philadel'hia	10,296	11,501	17,917	21,749

Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
To-day	3,484,958	3,971,596	412,183	40,079	45,099
Yes'dy	3,503,035	3,991,516	416,844	41,760	45,099
	No. 2 Red.	No. 2.	No. 2	No. 2.	No. 2.
To-day	3,091,293	3,479,682	356,846	34,014	......
Yes'dy	3,107,879	3,497,936	363,281	34,695	......

St. Louis Markets.

FORENOON SESSION, CLOSING 1 P. M.

The wheat crop of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Russia and Italy in 1886 was 879,617,714 bu, against 896,677,731 bu in 1885. The total, adding 278,789,069 bu of India and Australian and 465,614,038 bu of the United States and Canada, was 1,643,214,478 bu, against 1,624,020,821 bu. These totals are very surprising, in view of the generally accepted estimates that the crops of the world show a large decrease. When the totals for the smaller countries are reported it may entirely change the result, but the above totals are contrary to the accepted estimates.——The weather in France, according to latest mail advices, was favorable to the crops. In England severe night frosts have rendered the land difficult to work for spring seed, but autumn-sown crops are favorably spoken of.——Under date of February 11, Beerbohm states that from appearances the deficiency in the last wheat crop of France is not as large as has been reported, seeing that the demand for foreign wheat has not as yet attained so large a scale as might have been inferred. It cannot be said that there has been any general contradiction of the earlier reports of the yield, and it may be that the poverty of the French farmers has forced them to sacrifice their crop by premature deliveries.——India's first report on her new wheat crop shows the acreage slightly in excess of last year's and the condition generally favorable. Present indications point to a crop of about 250,000,000 bu. There is no good reason to apprehend any diminution in the proportionate wheat harvest available for export.——The London Economist, February 12, states that in order to have the stocks of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom at the end of next August equal to the corresponding time of last year, when they were not at all heavy, it will be necessary to import over 100,-600,000 bushels during the seven months following February 1, 1887. If there should be an early harvest, or if the stocks are reduced to a minimum we may make shift with [illegible] but even then the quantity required is very large in proportion to the small surplus in America and other exporting countries, and for which some other European countries will compete with us.——Chicago telegraphs of [illegible] cars wheat from Detroit and [illegible] cars from Chicago to go East, probably for export.——Minneapolis wires that considerable flour has been worked for export and millers are getting higher offers for their flour.——The oil market it is claimed is largely oversold, that a tremendous short interest is accumulating and that Europe is crying loudly for fresh stocks of refined oil. In the past history of the trade oil has never remained under 60 for any length of time without disturbing the peace of the bears.——Posted receipts of wheat here to-day were 37,740 bu, but of this 27,000 bu was through wheat that merely goes through the Carondelet elevator and is loaded into the barges for European export.——Elevator withdrawals yesterday were [illegible] bu wheat, of which 10,162 bu was for rail shipment and 43,769 bu for city milling, and 214,-581 bu corn, 183,400 bu of latter for river shipment.——A small speck of war showed itself for a few brief burning seconds in the pit to-day, a bull and a bear indulging in a little spicy conversation regarding one another's mode of trading. Like a good deal of the trading, however, it was all wind.——"You may expect small receipts of wheat from now on," said D. P. Grier, "and they may run down to 20,000 or 10,000 a day. This will be partly due to the bad country roads, as the farmers can make no deliveries now; but the Eastern warehouses are also buying out West and paying 1½c to 2c a bushel more than we can. Our letters from the West written yesterday afternoon report the heaviest snow storm of the season as having fallen all over the country extending from Atchison to Omaha."——The claim is made that August wheat in this market is tremendously oversold, and that where there is one bushel May short there is 100 bushels August sold. Chicago traders are largely long August here against sales of that option in their own market.——New York to Francis Bros.: "Total clearances last week were 1,027,175 bu. Exporters sold options to a moderate extent this morning. There was not much wheat for sale by anybody and the bears appeared anxious to have somebody else to do the selling, and in fact they did some sharp covering on the way up. Wall street not doing much in the market so far."——It is expected there will be only 135,000 bbls pork and 80,000 tcs lard in store at Chicago, March 1, a decrease in pork over same time last year of over 100,000 bbls. ——The number of hogs in twelve Western packing States in January were 1,963,000 per cent.——Charley Wagner is a bull on one of the heaviest and on one of the lightest articles dealt in on 'Change—lead and wheat. ——Will Gardner says he "knows a feller who knows another feller," who, when pork was $12.75 and May corn was 38c, made up his mind they were too much out of "kilter" with one another and he determined to bull them nearer into line. So he bought corn and sold pork, and to-day he was $600 out on the corn and $1,500 out on his pork, and the line had got tangled around his legs and was tripping him up, and he don't know which end of the line to cut loose and get out of, and he is having a h.o.t. altogether. Who it is Will will not say.——Purchases of cash No. 2 red wheat to-day were forty cars and 10,000 bu to go South and 10,000 bu for local milling. There was also an inquiry here from a Texas mill, but no business resulted.——Ed. Taylor says that the highest-priced dish now on the Cafe de Coon-ey bill of fare is mess pork on toast with margin trimmings.

Wheat was hanging around in a very irresolute manner this morning, and was hard to bull, but also resisting the bear raids very stubbornly. Cables gave out no encouragement, both London and Liverpool reporting quiet markets and little doing, and on the strength (perhaps weakness should be used) of this and a let down at other points prices declined ⅛c soon after the opening. New York reported good export clearances—206,000 bu wheat and 22,000 bbls flour—and advices generally from all other points noted a good demand for cash. The large purchases made here yesterday exercised considerable effect upon the local trade, as it seemed to be ample evidence that wheat was wanted at present prices, and in this view of the case a good many felt friendly towards the long side. That the dyed-in-the-wool bears stand ready to hammer the market whenever a good chance comes up is seen on every sign of weakness, and their heavy selling then soon wipes out any little advantage the bulls may gain. From the early decline there was a ⅜@½c recovery (in May), but subsequently the market began to ease off. As time passed and no news came in to bolster prices the feeling became heavier and heavier, more and more wheat came out for sale, both from disgusted longs and more confident bears, and finally a decline of ¾@⅞c from the top was registered. There was no recovery from this and the close was weak at ⅝@⅞c below yesterday. Spot No. 2 red sold above yesterday's rates, principally for Southern shipment, but in part for local milling at the same difference as has lately existed—2c below May for this, and 2½c for East side, and the prices quoted were 77½c East and 77¾@78c this side. Sample lots were in larger supply and easier, for one lot for which 80c was refused yesterday, the seller accepting 79½ to-day.

Corn continued to be influenced almost entirely by wheat, as speculative trading was small and there was no new features to affect the market. Prices went off some, May declining ¼c. and the close was weak. The order demand was good for spot grades, especially No. 2, which held right firm in price. No. 2, 33⅝c in M. and U., 33¾c in C.; No. 3, 32½c in M.; No. 4, 30½c bid this side; No. 2 white, 37¾c in C. and bid for St. L.; No. 3 white, 35½c this side.

Oats—There was no speculative trading, and futures were consequently entirely nominal, though about steady in price. Spot No. 2 was firm and wanted for shipment, 15 cars and 5,000 bu selling this and on East side at 27½c.

Rye—There was a buyer of grade No. 2 on East side at 54c, but none offering.

Flour—The grades—low and medium—that have been in steady request for some time past, continue so and show strength, as their offerings do not meet the call there is for them, but the high grades dull with the trade afraid of them and only buying enough to supply immediate requirements. Patents, $4.15@4.40; straights, $3.80@4; clears, $3.40@3.75; mediums, $2.70@3.10; low grades, $2.20@2.60. Quotations of the St. Louis Flour Dealers' Association were: XX, $2.45@2.55; XXX, $2.75@2.85; family $3.05@3.20; choice, $3.35@3.50; fancy, $3.70@3.80; extra do, $3.85@3.95; patents at $4.15@4.40. These prices are for lots on arrival at the depot or levee; order lots higher.

Rye Flour—Quiet at $3@3.20 ⅌ bbl.

Cornmeal—Firm at $2.10@2.15 for city orders del., pearl meal, $2.50; grits and hominy, $2.60 @2.75.

Bran quiet and easy. Sacked 61@63c, f. o. b., and bulk 52½c at country points.

Hay—A local demand for the best grades timothy made them firm, but all other descriptions were quiet. The range: This side—Prairie, Illinois and Iowa, $7@8; Kansas, $9@10.50 for prime to fancy; mixed timothy, $9.50@10.50; prime to fancy timothy, $10.50@13.50. East track stock sells $1@2 per ton below the above rates.

Provisions were firm, but quieter, and not so much doing, and had it not been for the strength so manifest the market would have been called dull. Buyers of up country stuff were offish and disinclined to take hold at the prices demanded by sellers, though sales were made to arrive of dry salt c'ribs at 7.55c c. and f. here for 30-day and 7½c, freight 17½c, for cured, besides some cured c'ribs spot at 7⅝c. The job and order trade was fair. Boxed dry salt shoulders 5⅝c; longs, 7.60c; c'ribs, 7.65c; short, 7⅞c; loose f. o. b. on cash orders: shoulders, 6¾c; longs and c'ribs, 7¾c; shorts, 7.95c. Packed bacon: Shoulders, 6½c, longs, 8⅛@8¼c; c'ribs, 8.30@8¼c; shorts, 8½c; loose c'ribs 8.17½c. New standard mess pork, $15.25 and hardside, $15; old mess, $13.75. Prime steam lard, 6⅞@7c; fancy leaf, 7½c, and second brands, 7c. Country lard, 5¾@6¼c ⅌ lb for small lots in irregular packages. C. s. c. hams, 11@13c. Breakfast bacon, 9@10c. Beef—Family, $6.60@8 per bbl; on orders, higher; $4.25@4.75 per half-bbl; dried, 12@14c; selected, 15c per lb; smoked tongues, $4.25@5 per doz. Tallow—Choice, 4c in oil bbls; No. 2, 3¼@3½c; in irregular packages, ¼c less; choice cake, 4@4½c. Grease—Brown, 2½@2¾c; yellow, 3@3¼c; white, 3½@4c; straight lots held higher. Salt—Domestic, 90c per bbl on E., and 95c this side. Ground alum, $1.10 @1.15 per sack; small way higher.

Highwines steady at $1.13 in St. Louis and Cincinnati, $1.14 in Peoria, and $1.18 in Chicago.

Lead quiet but firm. There was apparently no demand and there were sellers at $4.20 for refined and of commoner grades East side.

St. Louis Afternoon Board.

Wheat utterly demoralized by heavy offerings and breaking markets elsewhere, declining ½c and closing very weak. Corn also lower. Chicago curb, [illegible] May wheat.

Cotton.

Receipts continue full at the ports, and, indeed, are remarkably [illegible] for the season of the year, so far this week they amount to [illegible] bales, exceeding same time last week by [illegible] bales, and last year by 11,[illegible] bales. Exports, however, are smaller, as [illegible] bales this week, against 77,[illegible] bales last year, but as to the stock of [illegible] bales against [illegible] bales last year. New York showed little change in its future market, but closed [illegible] points higher, while spots were quiet. Liverpool spots were firm and demand good, but futures declined. The home market was steady and another good day's business done; 3,170 bales selling.

LOCAL SPOT QUOTATIONS—Low ordinary, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 8 1-16c; low middling, [illegible]; middling, 9 3-16c; middling fair, 9⅝c; fair, —; stained, ⅛@½c below white.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS.—Gross receipts to-day, 2,228 bales since September 1, 1886, 379,321 bales, against 35,704 bales same time last year. Shipments to-day 1,899 bales; since September 1, 1886, 312,863 bales, against 314,538 bales same time last year. Stocks in compresses and warehouses to-day, 75,474 bales, against 102,785.

CLOSING PRICES—3 P. M.

NEW YORK—Futures closed steady; February, 9.43c; March, 9.44c; April, 9.55c; May, 9.65c; June, 9.73c; July, 9.80c; August, 9.86c; September, 9.63c; October 9.42c; November, 9.33c. Sales, 139,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL—Uplands, 5 3-16d; Orleans, 5¼d. Sales, 14,000 bales. Futures closed dull; February, 5 9-64d; February and March, 5 9-64d; March and April, 5 9-64d; April and May, 5 10-64d; May and June, 5 12-64d; June and July, 5 14-64d; July and August, 5 16-64d; August and September, 5 17-64d; September and October, 5 11-64d.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Good demand and firm for sound, with sales at $3@3.50 per bbl; damaged and inferior, $2@2.50.

ONIONS—Firm and demand fair; yellow sold at 95c@$1.05 per bu and $2.50@2.60 per bbl; red quotable at $1.10@1.15 per bu.

POTATOES—Firm and in demand. Burbank ranged at 52@55c for Northern to 57@58c for Eastern; Peerless at 55@60c; beauty of Hebron, 57@60c; Rose at 65@70c, near-by Ohio bottom stock, 40@45c.

DRIED FRUIT—Weak and very dull. We quote: Apples—Sun-dried, quarters range from 3@4½c for Southern, and to 4@5c for Western; peelings and cores, 2@3c. Evaporated at 7 to 11c. Peaches—Nominal at 4½ to 6c, top for new halves. Blackberries, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Receipts, 1,97 pkgs. Firmer and in demand at 12@12¼c per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts, 24,945 lbs. Moderate local demand and prices steady; offerings small of desirable grades. We quote: Creamery—Choice and fancy, 24@27c; seconds at dairy rates. Dairy—Common and near-by make, 10@12c; medium and good, 15@18c; choice, 20@23c, and a shade more for selections in a small way. Roll—Near-by at 10c for common, to 15@16c for choice; Northern, 15@18c, as to quality.

CHEESE—Wisconsin full cream, 12@12¾c; Illinois do, 11@11½c; skims, 3@3½c for hard and 7@8c for choice; Young America, 13¾c.

LIVE POULTRY—Chickens in abundant supply and weak, as demand light; turkeys easy and slow, and ducks steady; geese neglected. Old chickens ranged at $2.25@2.50 for mixed, to $2.75 for hens; springs, $2.50 to $5 per doz; turkeys at 7c ⅌ lb for gobblers, to 7½c for hens. Ducks, $2.50@3.00. Geese, $2.50@4.50.

DRESSED POULTRY—Demand exceeded by supply; market slow and easier. We quote: Chickens—Small, $1.50@1.75; fair to good sized, $2@2.25; choice to fancy large, $2.50@2.75. Turkeys—Large gobblers at 8@8½c; hens at 9@9½c ⅌ lb. Ducks at $2@3, and geese at $2.50@5 ⅌ doz.

GAME—Steady and demand good. We quote: Ducks—Mixed, $1.25; teal, $1.75; mallard, $2.50 (dressed 25c less); red head, $3; canvasbacks, $4.50; snipe, $1.75.

VEALS—Steadier Choice fat sold at 5½@6c; poor at 4@4½c, and heretics at 3@3½c ⅌ lb.

GRASS SEED—Clover quotable at $4.25@4.50. Timothy at $1.70@1.80. German millet, 90c@$1; common millet at 60@75c; red top at 30@40c; Hungarian at 65@70c.

COTTON SEED—Selling at $10.50 per ton.

HEMP SEED—Nothing doing. Nominal at 98c pure test.

FLAX SEED—Nominally worth $1.

CASTOR BEANS—Prime are worth $1.30.

HIDES—Quiet and easy. We quote: Green salted No. 1 at 7¼c; No. 2 at 6¼c; bull and stag, 5c; uncured, 1c ⅌ lb less than cured; glue, 3c. Dry flint—No. 1 at 15½c; No. 2 at 12½c; bull and stag, 10c; dry salted, 12c; damaged, 10c; glue, 7c.

DEER SKINS—Prime dry, 23c; salted, damaged and meaty, 5@8c less; green, 10c.

SHEEP PELTS—Green, 50@90c for fair to choice large; dry, 40@70c; small lambskins, 30@50c; shearlings, 15@20c for green, 10@15c for dry; Texas and Territory, 10@12c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—Steady at 21c for choice.

BROOM CORN—Firm Quote: Red tipped and common, 3@4c; choice self-working 4@4½c; choice short green 4½@5c; crooked, half-price.

FURS—Quiet; unchanged. We quote as follows: Inside prices for Southern and outside for Western.

	No. 1, Large.	No. 2	No. 2.	No. 4.
Racc'n	60@ 65	45@ 50	25@ 30	5@ 10
Mink	40@ 45	25@ 30	15@ 20	5
Beav'r	6 00@7 00	$4 00@4 50	$2 50@3 00	25@ 75
*Otter	....	5 00@6 00	3 00@4 00	25@ 75
†Fox	....	75@ 80	50@ 60	5@ 10

* Cased. † Red and Gray Fox.

DESCRIPTION	Price.	DESCRIPTION	Price.
Skunk, short stripe	45@ 50	Badger	50
Skunk, broad stripe	10@ 15	Skunk, black	70@80
Wolf, No. 1	$ 1 00	Skunk, narrow	25@30
Wild Cat	15@ 25	Pole Cat	10
House Cat	5@ 10	Muskrat, winter	10@13
Bear, black & brown	25@1 00	Opossum, (trash out)	10@15

☞10 to 25 per cent is usually deducted on otter, skunk, mink, fox, etc., when "open," and on coon, beaver, bear and other articles when "cased."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 24.—noon—Wheat opened ¼@⅜c lower, later ruled stronger and rallied ¼@½c; less doing; receipts, 69,-850 bu; sales 40,000 bu; No. 2 red March, 89¼@89½c; 40,000 bu do April, 90@90½c; 672,000 bu, do May, 90⅞@91⅜c; 40,000 bu, do June, 91¾c; 296,000 bu, do December, 96¾@97¼c. Corn a shade lower and less active; receipts, 46,200 bu; sales 208,500 bu, including No. 2 mixed April, 48⅜c; May, 48¼@48⅜c; June, 48⅜c; mixed Western spot, 47@49c; do futures, 47½@48⅞c. Oats quiet and generally steady. Receipts, 65,550 bu; sales, 35,000 bu; State, 37@40c; Western, 36@42c. Beef steady; new extra mess, $8.50 @9. Pork steady; new mess, $15.25; old mess $14.25@14.50. Lard easier, steam rendered 7.20c. Butter firm, Western 12@27c. Sugar quiet; crushed, 6 5-16@6⅜c; powdered, 5⅞@6¼c, granulated, 5 11-16c. Coffee dull, fair Rio, 14⅛c; good do, 14⅜; prime do, 14⅝c. Molasses dull, 50 test, 19c. Spirits turpentine dull at 38¼c. Eggs, Western, 16¼@16½c; Southern, 16@16½c.

CHICAGO, February 24, 11 a. m.—Wheat opened lower this morning at 78⅞c for May, railied to 78⅝c, fell off again to 78¼c, and is now quoted at 79c. May corn at 38⅝c. May oats at 28½c. May pork opened at $15.20, sold to $15.42½, and is now held at $15.40. May lard at 7.12½c.

1 p. m.—Wheat heavy and lower; cash, 72½c; May, 78¼c; June, 79½c. Corn easy; cash, 33⅝c; May, 38½c; June, 39½c. Oats weak; cash, 23⅞c; May, 28 7-16c; Rye, 52c; Barley, 50c. Flaxseed $1.06. Prime timothy, $1.83@1.84. Whisky, $1.18. Pork strong and higher; cash, $15.35; May, $15.55. Lard steady; cash, 7c; May, 7.12½c.

KANSAS CITY, MO., February 24.—The Daily Indicator reports: Wheat, receipts 1,314 bu; shipments 8,300 bu; in store 273,306 bu; dull; No. 2 red cash, March and April, no bids no offerings; May sales 71¾c; No. 2 soft cash, no bid no offers; May, 78¾c bid, 79½c asked. Corn, receipts 5,227 bu, shipments 4,071 bu; in store 405,601 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 28¾c bid, 29½c asked; March, 29½c asked; April, 30c bid, 30¾c asked; May sales 31⅜@31½c; No. 2 white cash, 31c asked. Oats, No. 2 cash, 25½c bid, 26¼c asked. Rye, no bids no offers. Eggs and butter unchanged. Hay unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—Flour quiet and steady; prices nominally unchanged. Corn meal steady; $2.25@2.30. Corn firmer, mixed, 46c; yellow, 46@46½c; white, 46c. Oats firm. Bran quiet and easier; 75@82½c. Hay steady; $15@15.50; prime, $13.50@14.50. Provisions higher and firm. Pork, $15.25. Cut meats—Shoulders, 6.15c; sides, 7.75c. Bacon, 6¾@6⅞c; 850 long clear sides, 8¼@8¾c. Hams, choice sugar cured, 11¼@11¾c. Lard, refined tce, 6⅝c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Exchange on New York, 50 discount; sight, 100 premium. Cotton, spot quiet and firm; 9 1-16c; net receipts, 4,794 bales; gross receipts, 5,542 bales.

BALTIMORE, Md., February 24.—Wheat steady and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 84½c bid; March, 89¼@90c; May, 90⅝@90¾c. Corn dull; Western lower and dull; mixed, spot, 45¼@45⅜c; March, 45⅝c asked; May, 46¾@47c; steamer, 44¾c. Oats quiet and about steady; Western white, 37@39c; do mixed, 34@36c. Provisions higher and fairly active; mess pork, $14.50@15.50. Lard—Refined, $8. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 11,684 bbls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu; oats, [illegible]; rye, [illegible] bu. Shipments—Flour, 2,961 bbls; corn, [illegible] bu.

DETROIT, February 24.—Wheat—No. 1 white cash, [illegible]; cash Michigan red, [illegible] asked; No 2 red cash, [illegible]; March, [illegible] asked; May, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible] bid. Oats, No. 2, [illegible]; nominal; No. 1 white, [illegible] asked. Cloverseed, cash and March, [illegible]. Receipts—wheat, [illegible] bu; Corn, [illegible] bu; Oats, [illegible] bu.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour dull, drooping. Wheat dull, [illegible]. Corn quiet, [illegible]. Oats dull, [illegible]. Rye firm, [illegible]. Pork held at [illegible]. Lard firm and unchanged. Bulk meats and bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky active, sales, [illegible] barrels finished goods on basis of $1.13.

TOLEDO, O., February 24.—Wheat active and lower; cash, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Corn firm, but dull; cash, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Oats quiet; cash, [illegible]. Cloverseed firm; cash, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible] bid.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Wheat weak; cash, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Corn steady; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats dull; No. 2 white, [illegible]. Rye weak; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley steady; No. 2, [illegible].

Oil and Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 24.—Petroleum was irregular, but fairly active. Prices opened at 64⅞c; advanced to 65⅛c; then broke to 63⅝c, but recovered to 64⅛c at 1 o'clock p. m.

CLEVELAND, O., February 24.—Petroleum unchanged; S. W. 110, 7½c.

WILMINGTON, February 24.—Turpentine quiet at 35¾c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, February 24.—Wheat arrived dull; corn arrived and wheat and corn to arrive, not much doing. Mark Lane wheat and corn quiet. Country markets steady. Spot wheat steady and not much doing with a fair demand; holders offer moderately; No. 2 spring, 7s 4d@7s 5d; red winter, 7s 3d@7s 5d; No. 1 California, 7s 7d@7s 9d. Mixed Western quiet but steady. Corn at 4s 5½d; not much doing. Demand for United Kingdom and Continent not much doing in wheat and corn.

LIVERPOOL, February 24, 3:30 p. m., close.—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess Eastern firm at 66s; do Western firm at 61s. Lard is in fair demand; spot, February, March and April firm at 36s 6d. Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter steady at 7s 3½d; do spring steady at 7s 3½d. Flour is in poor demand and dull at 9s 9d. Corn is in poor demand; spot steady at 4s 5d, February steady at 4s 4¾d, March firm at 4s 4¾d, April firm at 4s 5d.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
Receipts	1,553	5,273	1,162	296
Shipments	568	1,709	324	233

CATTLE—The market was not altogether satisfactory. Butchers' stock was pretty well sustained, but shippers were weak and lower notwithstanding the increased force of buyers and the general good demand. Eastern buyers were very bearish, and salesmen soon realized that they were at a disadvantage, and soon consented to accept concessions and the consequence was that they were enabled to close out pretty thoroughly at 10c to 15c decline. There were some very good fat cattle on sale and buyers were found for these as well as the light and medium grades which, however, were mostly in request, though the difference in price was less than formerly. The close was quiet at the following:

RULING QUTATIONS—Good to choice native shippers, $4.35@4.75; fair to medium, $3.85@4.30; common, $3.50@3.65; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.75@4.15; common, $3.25@3.60; cows and heifers, fair to choice, $2.80@3.40; common, $2.30@2.60; feeding steers, $3.50@3.90; stockers, $2.50@3.25; native bulls, $2@3.25; veal calves, $5@8 per head.

Representative sales:

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily report of sales of cattle, February 24, 1887:

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
34	common Southwest mixed	567	$2 40
13	common Southwest mixed	740	2 50
14	scalawag yearlings	564	2 00
16	fair native steers	1,055	3 87½
10	fair native steers	1,064	3 85
10	good native steers	1,192	4 12½
11	Southwest steers	977	3 65
14	common Southwest steers	742	3 25
26	Southwest steers	960	3 50
11	common Southwest steers	738	3 25
10	common Southwest steers	780	3 37½
33	scalawags mixed	501	2 25
23	scalawags mixed	809	....
12	fair native steers	1,021	3 87½

387 retail from $2.25 to $4.40.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
14	native steers	1,082	$3 90
12	native steers	1,191	4 00
15	Southwest steers	1,109	3 75
22	native cows and heifers	980	2 70
54	native steers	1,410	4 30
17	native steers	1,326	4 15
19	Southwest stockers	766	3 30
14	native butchers	1,082	3 90
50	native feeders	1,181	3 90
16	Southwest stockers	481	2 25
9	Southwest stockers	563	2 25
21	native butchers	1,030	4 05
20	native feeders	1,158	4 10
10	native butchers	1,202	4 15
13	native cows and heifers	1,141	3 50
34	native steers	1,174	4 10
18	native steers	1,061	3 90
23	native steers	1,127	4 10
40	native steers	1,301	4 15
35	native steers	1,409	4 12½
14	native steers	1,197	3 80
17	native steers	1,417	4 12½

HOGS.—Trade was active, but the market was far from strong, notwithstanding as high as $5.80 was paid for two loads of best heavy, other sales of good butchers' and best heavy ranging from $5.60@5.70. There was a brisk packing demand and large sales were reported, but at a decline of at least 5c, the basis for sales being from $5.30@5.55. Yorkers met with a fair demand and sold at $5.20@5.35. Common light and pigs were weak, lower and neglected at a decline of 10 to 15c. There have been too many of these hogs marketed of late and speculators who have bought them quite freely have met with quite serious losses. To-day sales were at $4.50@4.90 for pigs, and $4.90@5.15 for common to fair light mixed. The close was weak and dull.

Representative sales:

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily report of sales of hogs, February 24, 1887:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	191	$5 40	59	199	$5 25
40	357	5 65	56	199	5 35
46	251	5 60	27	336	5 70
66	198	5 40	26	273	5 40
40	269	5 55	52	240	5 50
38	263	5 35	68	185	5 25
43	208	5 35	28	192	5 30
52	223	5 40	49	176	5 20
55	218	5 20	43	221	5 00
41	115	4 50	50	144	4 65
52	142	4 80	61	245	5 50
43	279	5 65	55	145	4 80
68	192	5 10	30	227	5 55
65	181	5 25	41	243	5 55
45	226	5 55			

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	261	$5 80	101	135	$4 90
67	269	5 80	89	170	5 20
40	270	5 70	31	127	4 50
60	256	5 65	36	160	5 12½
66	245	5 65	45	148	4 95
55	218	5 62½	93	116	4 75
98	203	5 55	36	221	5 25
62	251	5 55	89	176	5 25
46	260	5 55	79	192	5 25
77	210	5 55	104	178	5 20
63	224	5 50	39	138	4 85
76	212	5 55	57	162	5 00
29	200	5 55	47	170	5 35
66	239	5 65	34	241	5 45
60	238	5 60	30	240	5 45
66	259	5 62½	71	256	5 40
27	210	5 55	24	166	5 35
39	206	5 55	71	171	4 90
64	236	5 50	56	158	4 90
65	192	5 47½	63	198	5 45
67	243	5 60	92	167	5 15
67	228	5 50	50	150	5 05
126	248	5 55	57	138	4 85

SHEEP—Strong and active for all decent qualities. Receipts fair and included some very desirable qualities. Among the sales were four loads of Missouri corn-fed Texans, which brought $4.35, while seven loads of this same shipment which went to Chicago only brought $3.85 and $4, a sharp difference in favor of this market. Other sales were made at equally as strong figures.

Representative sales:

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
132	good natives	90	$4 30
200	good Southwest steers	92	4 30
437	cornfed Texans	84	4 35

Horses and Mules.

HORSES.

Heavy draft, extra	$160@225
Heavy draft, good	130@150
Saddlers, extra	140@185
Saddlers, good	90@110
Streeters, extra	115@135
Streeters, good	85@100
Drivers, extra	160@210
Drivers, good	110@130
Plugs, good to extra	35@ 60
Plugs, common	20@ 30

MULES.

14 hands, 4 to 7 years old	75@ 85
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years old	90@105
15 hands, 4 to 7 years old	110@120
15½ hands, medium	120@130
15½ hands, extra	135@150
16 to 16½ hands, medium	125@135
16 to 16½ hands, extra	165@185
Heavy plugs	75@ 95

Live Stock by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, February 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; market about steady; pigs, $4.05@4.90; light, $5.00@5.40; rough packing, $5.10@5.30; mixed and heavy packing and shipping, $5.35@5.85. Cattle—Receipts, 10,000 head; market slow and a shade lower; fat cattle, $3.75@5.00; cows, $2.00@3.60; stockers, $2.60@3.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; market stronger; natives, [illegible]; Western, [illegible]; lambs, [illegible].

THE WEATHER.

The Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, February 24, 1887.

Local Time.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	State of Weath'r.
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
Means							

Maximum temperature, [illegible]. Minimum temperature, [illegible]. Normal temperature for February, [illegible]. River, [illegible]; fall [illegible].

G. A. WEBER, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1887. The following observations are taken at 7 a. m. 75th meridian time:

STATIONS.	Barom.	Therm.	Change in 24 h	Wind.	Rainfall in 24 h	State of Weather.
Jacksonville, Fla	30.14	67	† 6	S	....	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss	30.18	49	-17	N	.02	Clear.
New Orleans	30.12	60	-10	N	.06	Lt. rain.
Shreveport, La	30.26	39	-18	N	....	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark	30.25	38	-11	N	....	Clear.
Galveston, Tex	30.18	56	-11	NE	.04	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	30.24	43	-17	NW	....	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	30.17	42	-10	NW	.01	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	30.16	38	0	W	....	Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind	30.15	33	0	NW	....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O	30.12	36	† 2	NW	.08	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa	29.73	45	†14	SW	.24	Cloudy.
Marquette, Mich	30.16	7	-17	NW	....	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill	30.13	28	- 3	NW	.01	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn	30.36	— 1	-16	NW	....	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	30.39	— 3	-29	W	....	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis	30.35	7	-23	NW	....	Clear.
Davenport, Io	30.32	7	-25	NW	....	Clear.
Cairo, Ill	30.25	38	- 3	NW	....	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	30.30	31	- 7	NW	*—	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.48	5	-27	NW	....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	30.49	1	-28	Calm	....	Clear.
Moorhead, Minn	30.49	—21	-17	Calm	....	Clear.
St. Vinc't, Minn	30.50	....	....	NW	....	Clear.
Bismarck, Dak	30.42	—21	- 9	NE	....	Clear.
Ft. Buford, Dak	30.19	—10	-14	E	....	Clear.
Ft. Assinaboine	30.06	—13	- 1	SW	....	Clear.
Deadwood, Dak	30.10	21	†14	SW	....	Clear.
N. Platte, Neb	30.35	1	-17	SW	....	Clear.
Denver, Colo	30.16	17	† 1	S	....	Clear.
W. Las Animas	30.23	18	....	N	....	Foggy.
Dodge City, Kan	30.42	13	....	Calm	....	Cloudy.
Ft. Elliot, Tex	30.30	20	....	Calm	....	Clear.
El Paso, Tex	30.21	24	- 8	Calm	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	30.07	25	† 9	SE	....	Clear.
San Francisco	30.14	47	† 6	SE	....	Lt. rain.

Dash (*—) indicates rainfall inappreciable; † indicates rise; - indicates fall; — indicates below zero.

G. A. WEBER, Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—Indications for twenty-four hours commencing at 3 p. m. to-day:

For Illinois—Fair weather; lower, followed by higher temperature; northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Nebraska and Kansas—Warmer, fair weather; winds generally southerly.

For Missouri—Warmer, generally fair weather, variable winds, becoming southerly.

The Mississipi River will continue to rise; the other rivers will remain nearly stationary.

THE RIVER.

Special River Report.

ST. LOUIS, February 24, 1887.

STATIONS.	Above Low Beach-Mark.	CHANGE. Rise.	Fall.	Rainfall.
St. Louis	16.2 ft.	0.0	0.0	0.10
Kansas City	5.4 ft.	0.0	0.3	0.09
Hermann	7.0 ft.	0.2	0.0	0.03
Peoria	17.6 ft.	0.0	0.4	0.06
Warsaw	0.0 ft.	0.0	0.0	0.00
Beardstown	0.0 ft. *	0.0	0.0	0.00
Grand Tower	14.1 ft.	0.0	0.3	0.00

*Frozen.

G. A. WEBER, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Local River Report.

ARRIVALS.

Hudson, Grafton, Spread Eagle, Grafton; E. C. Elliott, Grand Tower.

CLEARANCES.

E. C. Elliott, Grand Tower; Hudson, Grafton; Spread Eage, Grafton.

Driftwood.

The river is falling slowly.

The Hudson sailed for Grafton this afternoon.

Business was light to-day, and confined to locals.

The Dora opens her season in the Clarksville trade March 5.

The Spread Eagle had nice trips in and out in the Grafton trade.

The Will S. Hays is in, and goes out at 5 p. m. to-morrow for New Orleans.

The Wyoming will fill up and get off Saturday with her 1,200-ton trip for the Red River country.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, ILL., February 24.—Arrived: Arkansas City, Vicksburg, 9 p. m.; Jay Gould, St. Louis, 9; A. J. Baker, below, midnight. Departed: Arkansas City, St. Louis, midnight; Baker, St. Louis, 1 a. m.; Gould, St. Louis, 9. River 46 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 24, noon.—River 21 ft. in canal, 18 ft. 10 in. on the falls; falling. Arrived: W. W. O'Neil, New Orleans; Buckeye State, Memphis. Departed: Buckeye State, Cincinnati. Weather cloudy and cool.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—River 41 feet 7 inches and falling. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40 deg. Big Sandy River is reported higher than ever before known.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 24.—River 41 ft. and falling. Arrived: Thomas Sherlock, from New Orleans. Weather clear and pleasant.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 24.—River 18 ft. 9 in. Down: Charles Brown and Ark. Cloudy and cold.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 24.—River rising. No arrivals or departures. Weather clear.

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 24.—River 8 ft. 7 in.; standing. Cloudy and mild.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line.

U. S. MAIL AND BONDED LINE.

Packets for Cape Girardeau, Cairo, Hickman, Memphis, Helena, Greenville, Arkansas City and Vicksburg leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Str. CITY OF PROVIDENCE.....Carvell, Master. Will leave Thursday, February 24, at 5 p. m.

Packet for Ste. Genevieve, St. Mary's, Chester, Wittenberg and Grand Tower

Str. E. C. ELLIOT.........Lenox, Master. Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 p. m.

D. T. PRATHER, Agent.

For Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge and New Orleans,

Steamer WILL S. HAYS,

DAN ABLE, Master.

Will leave Anchor Line wharfboat, foot of Market st., Friday, February 25, at 5 p. m. D. T. PRATHER, Agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

For Alton, Portage, Jersey Landing and Grafton.

Str. SPREAD EAGLE

Leaves daily at 3 p. m. For freight rates apply on board or to L. F D'ARCAMBAL, Agent.

St. Louis & Cen. Ill. CO's Palace Steamer

HUDSON.

J. F. ELLISON.........Master. E. Anshutz and True Dodge, Clerks.

Commencing Wednesday, February 16, will leave St. Louis, foot of Vine street at 2:45 p. m. daily, for Alton, Portage, Jersey and Grafton, connecting with train at Grafton for Jerseyville and Springfield.

Jenkins & Sass, General Agents, No. 508 N. Commercial street. Telephone No. 304.

H. A. FISHER, General Manager.

MISSOURI RIVER.

Telephone, No. 304.

For Augusta, Portland, Jefferson City, Wolf's Point, Jim Town, Rocheport, and all way landings,

Steamer GEN. MEADE, Archie Bryan, Master; James L. Ramsey, Clerk.

Clears Saturday, March 26, at 5 p. m., from foot of Cherry street.

JENKINS & SASS, Agents, No. 508 N. Commercial.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains at the Union Depot.

(St. Louis Time.)

On and after Sunday, May 2, trains will run as follows:

*Except Sunday; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; ‖Except Monday; ¶Thursday.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Depart	Arrive
Chicago Express Mail	* 7:30 am	* 7:45 pm
Kansas City Mail	* 6:45 am	* 6:30 pm
Through Chicago Express	* 4:50 pm	†10:45 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 7:20 pm
Chicago Lightning Express	† 7:50 pm	† 7:40 am
Kansas City Night Express	† 8:45 pm	† 7:00 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Rock Island, Peoria, Denver & Omaha Express and Mail	*10:00 a m	* 5:00 pm
Rock Island, St. Paul, Denver & San Francisco Express	† 8:00 p m	† 7:05 am

CAIRO SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

Cairo and Jackson, Tenn., Ex.	* 7:40 am	
Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	
New Orleans, Memphis & Texas Express	† 7:35 pm	
Memphis Express		† 8:30 am
Cairo and Texas Express		* 6:45 pm
New Orleans Express		†10:10 pm

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Chicago Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Belleville Accommodation	* 8:20 am	* 8:00 am
Belleville Accommodation	*11:00 am	*10:40 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 pm	* 2:05 pm
Belleville Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	* 5:15 pm

On Sundays Illinois & St. Louis trains Nos. 1, 3, 7 and 8 run 30 minutes later than card time.

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Day Express	† 7:35 am	† 6:00 pm
Limited Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:40 pm
Mattoon Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	*10:35 am
New York and Boston Express	† 6:30 pm	† 7:30 am

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY.

Jacksonville Mail	* 7:43 am	*10:30am
Jacksonville Express	* 4:45 pm	* 7:30pm

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Louisville Mail	† 7:20 am	† 8:00 pm
Louisville Express	† 7:15 pm	† 7:40 am

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE ST. LOUIS DIV.

Southern Fast Mail	† 7:20 am	† 7:45 pm
Louisville Mail	† 7:45 am	† 7:45 pm
SouthernFast Line	† 7:15 pm	† 7:40 am

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Houston & Galveston Exp	† 9:00 am	† 6:00 pm
San Antonio Express	† 8:30 pm	† 6:40 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Creve Cœur Lake	† 6:00 am	† 8:20 am
Kirkwood	† 6:45 am	† 6:25 am
Local Express	† 7:05 am	† 5:40 pm
Kirkwood	† 8:00 am	† 7:20 am
Washington Acc, Sunday only	8:10 am	7:05 pm
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:00 pm
Kirkwood	† 9:52 am	† 8:45 am
Creve Cœur Lake	† 10:45 am	† 2:30 pm
Kirkwood	† 11:50 am	† 9:45 am
Kirkwood, Sunday only	1:00 pm	
Kirkwood	† 3:15 pm	† 12:30 pm
Kirkwood	† 4:35 pm	* 1:45 pm
Creve Cœur Lake	† 4:55 pm	* 7:15 pm
Washington	† 5:25 pm	* 7:56 am
Kirkwood	† 6:20 pm	† 5:05 pm
Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:40 am
Kirkwood	† 8:45 pm	† 7:30 pm
Kirkwood	† 11:30 pm	† 5:05 pm
Kirkwood		† 11:10 pm

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Through Accommodation	* 6:25 am	* 7:22 pm
Day Express	† 8:00 am	† 6:40 pm
Lebanon Accommodation	* 11:05 am	* 1:35 pm
Salem Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Louisville Night Express	† 7:00 pm	
Limited Express	† 8:00 pm	
Through Express		† 7:25 am
Fast Line		† 7:45 am

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Ferguson Accommodation	* 8:20 am	* 8:10 am
Kansas City Mail	† 9:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Ottumwa & St. Paul Mail	† 9:00 am	† 6:00 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 12:40 pm	* 12:30 pm
Ferguson Belt Line, Sun. only	1:00 pm	10:30 am
Montgomery Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	* 11:55 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:25 pm	
Omaha Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:00am
Ottumwa, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	‖ 8:25 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Kansas City & St. Joe Exp	† 8:35 pm	† 6:50 am

ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Lake Minnetonka, St. Paul and Minnesota Express	* 8:45 am	* 6:00pm
Spirit Lake, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka Express	† 8:15 pm	† 6:35 am

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE & TUNNEL RAILROAD.

Stock Yard Accommodation	* 6:20 am	* 6:30 pm

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.

Bowling Green & Hannibal Mail and Express	* 4:30 pm	......
Local Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	......
St. Charles & St. Louis Mail and Express	......	* 11:55am

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Colorado Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:10 pm
Rose Hill Accommodation	* 8:55 am	*10:50 am
Rose Hill Accommodation	*12:10 pm	* 2:25 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 6:50 am
California Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:45 am

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Arkansas and Texas Day Ex	†7.20 pm	
Texas & St. L. Through Ex		† 9:55 pm

VANDALIA LINE.

Cincinnati Fast Line	* 7:15 am	......
Fast Line	† 9:00 am	......
Effingham Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	......
Cincinnati Express	† 7:30 pm	......
New York Express	† 8:00 pm	......
Western Express	......	† 6:15 am
Cincinnati Fast Line	......	† 7:00 am
St. Louis Accommodation	......	* 8:00 am
Mail and Accommodation	......	* 5:00 pm
Fast Line Express	......	† 7:30 pm

WABASH RAILWAY.

New York Limited Express	† 7:43 am	† 7:30 pm
Chicago Day Express	† 7:43 am	† 7:30 pm
Litchfield and Jacksonville ac.	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 pm
N. Y. & Boston Fast Express	† 7:00 pm	† 8:15 pm
Chicago Night Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:40 am
Night Express	‖11:00 pm	‖ 6:00 am

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

New Orleans Express	7:40 am	7:00 pm
Florida Express	8:20 pm	7:00 am
Sparta Accommodation	......	......

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY

THROUGH TRAINS.

Union Depot—Do not stop at Fourth and Chouteau Avenue Depot.

New Orleans, Nashville and Atlanta Express	† 8:15 am	† 6:30 pm
Texas Express	† 9:10 am	† 5:30 pm
Memphis Fast Line	† 8:00 pm	† 7:25 am
Galveston and California Express	† 8:30 pm	† 6:55 am
Mobile and New Orleans Express	† 8:40 pm	† 6:20 am

FOURTH AND CHOUTEAU AVENUE DEPOT.

Arcadia Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Desoto Accommodation	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am

CARONDELET TRAINS.

Week Days—Leave Fourth and Chouteau Avenue Depot: 6:33, 7:48, 9:05, 10:25, 11:20 a. m., 12:05, 1:50, 3:30, 5:17, 6:30, 7:45, 10:20, 11:30 p. m.

Leave Carondelet—5:55, 7:10, 8:28, 9:48, 11:28 a. m.; 1:13, 2:52, 4:11, 5:15, 5:53, 7:08, 9:45, 10:52 p. m.

Sunday Trains—Leave Fourth and Chouteau Avenue Depot: 6:33, 9:05, 10:25 a. m.; 12:05, 1:50, 3:30, 5:17, 7:45, 11:30 p. m.

Leave Carondelet—5:55, 8:28, 9:48, 11:28 a. m.; 1:13, 2:52, 4:11, 7:08, 10:52 p. m.

ST. LOUIS CABLE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

On week days trains leave St. Louis for Wells Station at 5:30, 6:35, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 and 11:45 a. m.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 9:45 and 11:45 p. m.

For Normandy and Florissant—6:15 and 11:45 a. m., 4:45 and 6:45 p. m.

On Sundays, for Wells Station—5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 and 11:45 a. m.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 9:45 and 11:45 p. m.

For Normandy and Florissant—9:45 a. m., 12:45, 4:00 and 6:45 p. m.

F. W. GUERIN, PHOTOGRAPHER,
Twelfth and Washington Avenue.

Highest prize awarded at National Photographic Exhibition, Cincinnati, 1884; medal awarded at Paris Exposition, and gold medal awarded at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, La., 1885. Special attention paid to Crayon and Pastel work.

CITY NEWS.

Tailoring Department.

D. Crawford & Co. have just passed through the St. Louis Custom House another large invoice of foreign woolens for spring wear, making their stock at present the largest and most complete in the city. They make up gentlemen's clothes to measure in the very latest styles, guaranteeing a perfect fit or no sale. Their prices will be found to be from 25 to 75 per cent below the exclusive merchant tailor's prices.

A GLASS jar of our pulvarized Java and Mocha coffee is especially prepared for the one minute coffee pot. IRA BOUTELL & CO.

A Food and Not a Medicine.

Granula, prepared from the famous Genesee-Valley wheat, is a twice-cooked food, ready for immediate table use, and is especially adapted to building up nervous structures. As a food for children, persons of sedentary habits, or the sick, it is unsurpassed, for the reason that it is a food, and not a medicine.—[Popular Science News, Boston, April 1886.

MARCH BROS., the fine grocers, 205 North Sixth street, agents for Granula.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
922 Olive street. Set of teeth, $8.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated, and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

KISSED HIS FEET.

How the Turks Persuaded Stevens to Ride for Them.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, February 24.—If a thoughtful waiter had not opened the folding doors, at the end of Morello's long dining room last night, a gastronomic catastrophe might have occurred. The wheelmen of the Citizens' Club gave a dinner to Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist who has pedalled and pushed and paddled his way around the earth. All the prominent wheelmen of the East were present. After the club had coasted through the entire bill of fare Capt. Smith gave the order to "ride close," and the serious business, satirized in the programme under the title of "brain food," began. In a few chosen words President Gulick introduced Toastmaster Simeon Ford, who rose to the tinkling music of "chestnut bells." The toastmaster exceeded the expectations of his most sanguine friends by the number of new jokes which he gave to the world.

MR. STEVENS THEN GAVE

a characteristically modest little account of his trip around the world, in the course of which he said: "The alkali flats in the great American soil offer as good wheeling as the sandpapered roads about Boston, while the fertile lands of Iowa, at the time of the year in which I reached them, were churned into an almost impassable state. In Ohio, where politics is the staple article of food, I met a gentleman from New York and we there fell into the hands of a wily politician who steered us into his political meeting, and before we knew it had the two of us posing before his constituents as 'gentlemen who had ridden from the extremes of the continent to witness the success of the cause.'

FRENCH POLITENESS.

"In England the horses pay no attention to a bicycle. But in France the horses became restive before the machine. There is in France, however, no specimen of what is known as the great American 'road hog.' The French driver instead of shouting 'get out of the road with that thing,' takes off his hat and apologizes for the stupidity of his horse. Gen. Boulanger is justly proud of his artillery, but I found that one American wheelman could throw an entire French battery into confusion. About the only difference between French and German roads is that the former are swept once a day, the latter once a week.

"In Turkey the people kissed my feet to get me to ride for them. In Persia every other man offered to buy my machine and wanted me to ride and show them how the thing worked. Thus the Yankee-like Persian differed from the straight-forward Turk. In India I found 1,600 miles of the best road in the world. In China the bicycle was only an incumbrance. There are no roads in China. The rivers are the only highways. In one city the mob stoned me. Finally by many relays of soldiers I was handed over to the English Consul, and took a steamer for Japan. The roads in that country are excellent."

The humming wheel of club rejoicing rolled into the small hours of the morning with neither brake nor "back pedalling" to check its course.

LEAVE YOUR ORDER NOW WITH US FOR YOUR NEW SPRING SUIT.

Our spring stock is now ready to exhibit, and early orders will be sure to receive careful attention.

MILLS & AVERILL,
Merchant Tailoring,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine.

THE BEER FIGHT.

New York Dealers Agitated by the Presence of Lager Beer Brewers.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The liquor dealers are in great tribulation because of the presence in this city of a number of well-known lager beer brewers, members of the National Association of Lager Beer Brewers, and infer from it that the local brewers are endeavoring to secure the assistance of the national body in their fight with the dealers. It is alleged that the game is to get the national association to take action to prevent the brewers from a distance putting their products upon the market, and so encouraging and supporting the liquor dealers in their boycotting enterprise. But the more knowing ones of the liquor dealers, members of their Executive Committee, say that such a movement would be futile, as already more beer is offered here than the dealers can take. Brewers from way out in the Mississippi Valley, and from all localities between here and there, are offering their beer delivered at the dealer's saloon at the prevailing price of $8 a barrel, with 20 per cent off.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Beautiful new designs in
SOLID SILVER WARES, VASES,
SILVER-PLATED WARES,
BRONZES, CLOCKS,
BRASS GOODS, PLAQUES,
AFTER-DINNER COFFEES,
FINE DESSERT PLATES,
LAMPS, MUSIC BOXES,
DIAMONDS, WATCHES.
Our prices are the very lowest.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY COMPANY,
FOURTH AND LOCUST.

☞Elegant silk umbrellas, $3 to $12.

St. Vincent De Paul Society.

The regular meeting of the Upper Council of the St. Vincent De Paul Society was held last evening. Reports were received from various conferences showing a prosperous condition of affairs. Michael Laine was appointed President, and Mr. Barry, Vice-President of the Holy Name Conference. It was decided to print 400 copies of the annual report in German and 600 in English. A quarterly meeting of the society will be held Sunday evening next.

SEE the splendid Brass Lamp, with beautiful globe, that we sell complete for $5. It will make a lovely bridal gift. Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Fourth and Locust.

A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

MUCH SPECULATION REGARDING THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Congressman Hatch and Commissioner Colman After the Office—The Pacific Railroad Investigation—Senator Edmunds' Change of Front—Senator Brown's Resolution—The Appropriation Bills—Secretary Manning's Probable Successor—Social Gossip.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—There is much speculation as to what the President will do with the bill which passed the House some days since and the Senate yesterday creating a new Cabinet officer, to be known as the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill has been pending for some years, and once passed both houses, but was vetoed by President Arthur. Mr. Hatch, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, and other friends of the measure who have talked with the President on the subject, say he will sign the bill. In case he does it seems to be well established that Mr. Hatch will desire to go into the Cabinet, and it is not improbable that the President will recognize him. Commissioner of Agriculture Colman will also expect to be promoted. The agriculturists have very generally petitioned for the passage of the bill, and upon this it is argued that the President cannot, from a political point of view, afford to disapprove the bill.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

It is now certain that the Senate will pass the Pacific Railroad investigation measure. A number of Republican Senators are very restive at being brought up from day to day to place themselves on record as against the investigation. A prominent Republican Senator, who voted against the taking up, said: "The matter will surely come up Thursday or Friday, and then I shall vote for the investigation. There are at least a dozen Republican Senators who feel as I do about it, that we have no right to stand upon the floor of the Senate and oppose any honestly proposed investigation. The only reason that I voted against taking it up thus far is because I believed that it was out of its order."

Senator Hoar, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, gave notice yesterday in the open Senate that he would to-day ask the Senate to take up the measure to-day or to-morrow at 2 o'clock. This is a pledge made by him and it will be carried out. When it comes up it will undoubtedly be passed in spite of the peculiar opposition of Senator Edmunds, who voted to report in favor of the investigation, but who has since declared against it.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' OPPOSITION.

The fact is now recalled that Senator Edmunds has had very close relations as counsel with the Central Pacific Railroad. He argued their case in the Supreme Court against the State of California in what was known as the California tax case. The Central Pacific is very much opposed to this investigation. It is clear that if it is ordered according to the terms of the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate the road will be placed in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Edmunds opposed the investigation in the Judiciary Committee, but when he found a majority of the members of the committee were for it, he himself added the amendments which every one considers endanger the passage of the bill. When the funding bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Edmunds approved the report which accompanied it. That report proposed that the Union Pacific Railroad should pay a certain sum of money, in the neighborhood of $1,400,000 per annum. It is argued in this report that this company could not afford to pay any more than that and that the company should have its time extended, because it was unable to meet its obligations.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

Mr. Edmunds after approving the report at that time, suddenly changes about and wishes to add a 40 per cent clause to the Thurman act, which would make the Union Pacific pay $2,700,000 a year, the sum which he agreed earlier in the session they could not pay. There is an inconsistency in Mr. Edmunds' position which surprises his friends. His earnestness in attempting to defeat this investigation is not in keeping with his general policy in the Senate. But whatever means he may employ, he cannot hold the Republican side back of him. There will be at least fifteen Republican Senators who will vote for the investigation. Senator John Sherman has been credited with an opposition to this investigation. He has not shown this on the surface, beyond his rulings against it. These rulings have, however, been sustained by the Republican side upon the ground that they were in accordance with the Republican caucus programme. Mr. Sherman had a long confidential interview with Mr. A. E. Bateman yesterday afternoon, one of the most enterprising of Wall street speculators, and "Deacon" White. Mr. Bateman is an old and confidential friend of Senator Sherman. It is understood these operators visited Mr. Sherman for the purpose of obtaining points from him as to the probability of the passage of the measure. The tacking of the Thurman act amendments to the investigation measure has stimulated the speculators, who watch closely every step taken relating to this bill. If the Judiciary Committee had reported the investigation pure and simple it could have been passed without any opposition, but there would have been no opportunity for speculators to profit one way or the other. It is believed that everything will be stripped from the resolution but the investigation feature. As the measure increases the appropriation for the investigation when it goes back to the House it can be passed only under a suspension of the rules. During the last six days of the session motions to suspend the rules are always in order. If the Speaker will recognize Mr. Springer, Mr. Henly or Mr. Crisp the matter can be readily disposed of, as there is no opposition to the investigation measure in the House.

SENATOR BROWN'S RESOLUTION.

Senator Brown of Georgia introduced a resolution calling for the correspondence between the State Department and Minister Jackson in Mexico, relating to the seizure and sale of the American schooner Rebecca; all correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Jackson's letter to the President upon the occasion of his retirement. Mr. Bayard is very reluctant to send in this correspondence. He has now been over a month making up his mind about it. It is now said that he does not intend to send in the correspondence until the last day of the session so that discussion upon it will be made impossible.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The representative of the POST-DISPATCH yesterday went over all the appropriation bills and has prepared the following summary of their situation: There are but eight more days of Congress. In addition to the appropriation bills there are a number of important public and private measures which will be rushed through, if possible. With the vast number of bills occupying prominent places upon the calendar, there is hardly time enough to properly complete consideration of the appropriation bills, but one of which has passed both Houses of Congress and is ready for the President's signature. The fourteen appropriation bills occupy the following positions: The deficiency bill is yet to be reported from the Appropriation Committee; the sundry civil, army, fortifications, military academy and District of Columbia bills are all in conferences; the naval and legislative are upon the House calendar and will be the first to come up; the Post-office bill will go to conference to-morrow; the agriculture and consular and diplomatic have passed the House and are now on the Senate calendar; the river and harbor and the Mexican appropriation bills are upon the calendar of the committee of the whole; the pension appropriation bill has been agreed upon by both branches and is ready for the President's approval; the Indian bill has become a law; the fortifications bill is the measure of last session, which is still in conference, and it is extremely doubtful if an agreement can be reached.

MANNING'S SUCCESSOR.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Manning, who was at the Treasury during the day, favors the appointment of Mr. Fairchild as his successor. Treasurer Jordan favors Mr. Fairchild and the President's own personal preferences are for Mr. Fairchild. The politicians still pull for a Western man. The latest candidate suggested is ex-Congressman Mitchell of Milwaukee, one of the most prominent railroad men and bankers in the West. Mr. Mitchell is worth at least $15,000,000. He is an authority on financial subjects. When in Congress he made several speeches advocating extreme hard money views. His opposition to silver is enough to bar him from consideration. Mr. Fairchild's friends are confident, but do not profess to have any special information.

ANGLO-MANIACS.

There is a strong prejudice in Washington social circles against Anglo-maniacs. It is only in the extreme fast set that imitation of English manners is tolerated. The other day at a reception a wife of a prominent political man pointed out to a friend what she thought was a bad case of Anglo-mania.

"Oh," she said, with a shrug of impatience, "how I hate an imitation Englishman. I despise an American who apes the English. Now, did you ever see a poorer imitation than that flabby-looking Anglo-maniac over in that corner talking to that poor girl who does not know enough not to be flattered by the attentions of such a creature."

The friend looked at the object of the lady's contumely and then he said, as he smiled:

"Do you know that I don't quite agree with you. I think he is a very good imitation."

"You do?"

"Yes; he is one of the secretaries of the British Legation."

A SOCIAL SCANDAL.

There is a scandal agitating social circles which is now on every tongue. So much is this story turned over that it is now as widely disseminated in Washington as if the details of the story had been published in the POST-DISPATCH. The story involves an ex-diplomate who was once an ornament in the foreign service. For some time it has been a source of wonder how this retired official managed to live and go about in good society as he has done, every one knowing that he had no private fortune. Recently, a well-known public man missed some valuable jewels from his house. He placed the matter in the hands of a private detective who traced the missing articles to the ex-official. The further development of the case showed that a lady member of the public man's family had taken the jewels, and the ex-official, who had been devoted to her, received and disposed of them—whether, however, for himself or the lady has not been made clear. No arrests have been made. The private detective was paid a handsome sum to drop the case.

The Japanese legation comes into much closer contact with the people of Washington than does the Chinese. All of the members of the legation speak English and wear European dress. Mme. Kuki receives and goes about as freely as if she were the wife of an American official. The members of the legation are all hard students and learn fast. There is at the legation a young niece of the Japanese minister. She is about 15 years of age, and is in one of the best private schools in the city. Miss Somers, the principal of this school, says that this Japanese girl is by far the best student in the school. She is rapid, very retentive of what she learns and keeps easily at the head of her class. Mme. Kuki, her aunt, is studying English and already speaks it very well. She is noticeable for the clear ivory tint of her complexion and the splendid tone of blue black of her hair.

THE FARWELL LAND SPECULATION.

Senator Farwell says that he thinks he and his partners, his brother and Abner Taylor of Chicago, will make from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 in their Texas land speculation. It is almost inconceivable that any State should be so destitute of foresight and business sense as to give any such contract as the one owned by the Farwell Company. To build certain buildings at the State capital this State has given to the Farwell Company 3,000,000 acres of the best cattle land in Texas. It is not possible that the State buildings could have cost more than $1,000,000 while the land to-day is worth $5 an acre. It is all fenced in; 75,000 cattle are now on it and more are to follow. It comprises enough territory for a principality. This company have their headquarters in London. English capitalists own about one-fourth of the stock. This great and successful venture was brought to the Farwells by an impecunious and visionary man who got the contract which he sold to the Farwell Company. The man happened to be in Austin and hearing that the State was offering this land to any one who could put up the State buildings, he calmly walked up and took the contract, when he had barely enough money in his pocket to pay his fare to Chicago. The same men who gave away such a block of land, rather than raise the money necessary to pay taxation, of course, never dreamed of questioning the contractor's financial ability. He had some trouble in convincing the Farwells of the value of the land, but investigation showed them the value and so the contract was purchased for a few thousand dollars, gaining a property which will net its owner many millions.

AN EXTRA SESSION SCARE.

There has been a scare story circulated about the capital to the effect that Mr. Randall intends to have some of the important appropriation bills fail so as to force an extra session. It is said that Mr. Randall believes he can defeat Mr. Carlisle for Speaker, if Congress could be reconvened at once. These reports have no authority from Mr. Randall. If Congress were to meet March 5, Mr. Carlisle would undoubtedly be re-elected Speaker without serious objection. Only a few of the conservative members believe there is anything in the talk of an extra session. But to get through with the work now on hand will require very hard work and a number of night sessions.

GIVING UP BUSINESS

MOUND CITY SHOE STORE

608 Olive Street, Opp. Wm. Barr & Co.

Sale to Begin Saturday, February 26.

EVERYTHING GOES!



Cost Price No Consideration!

A Special Inducement offered to Merchants in this line wishing to buy in JOB LOTS.

Why?

Why is the spectacle department of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., corner of Fourth and Locust, constantly crowded?

Because they have the very best practical opticians to fit the glasses and their prices are the lowest ever known—only $1 for steel and $5 for gold spectacles or eye-glasses.

☞ *The finest opera-glasses, $3.50 to $25.00.*

FEAST OF PASSOVER.

A Large Consignment of Wine From Jerusalem Received at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 24.—The invoices for a large consignment from Jerusalem were received at the Custom-house yesterday. The invoices consist of nearly five hundred gallons of wine and upwards of one hundred gallons of liquor, and are intended especially for the Feast of the Passover, which begins April 9 and continues one week. The feast is particularly observed among the Hebrews throughout the world with imposing ceremonies and rejoicings. The wine is said to be of superb quality, seven years old. The present invoices left Jerusalem December 15, and came by way of Jaffa, the Suez Canal and London.

WHY don't you try the Red Cross Cough Drops, only 5 cents per box?

FIGHTING THE RING.

GOV. GORDON'S BREAK WITH THE CONVICT LESSEES OF GEORGIA.

Some Interesting Revelations Regarding Politics in Georgia—The Governor's Retirement From the United States Senate and the Appointment of Brown—The Celebrated Tour With Jeff Davis—Probable Re-Election of Gordon to the Senate.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 24.—The break of Gov. John B. Gordon with the convict lessees is much deeper than appears upon the surface and marks the beginning of a new era in Georgia politics. When the Republicans were driven out of the State and J. M. Smith, as the first Democratic Governor, assumed office, ex-Gov. J. E. Brown made haste to return to his allegiance to the Democracy. J. B. Gordon and Benjamin H. Hill were in the Senate. Smith was a man of sturdy independence and could not be worked in harness with the men who were gathering around him. As a consequence he was shelved and A. H. Colquitt was elected to succeed him as Governor. This left the men who have ever since been known as the Atlanta ring in firm control of affairs. One of the fattest plums to be picked was the control of the State convicts, 1,500 strong. Several companies were organized in which they were employed, of one of which J. B. Gordon was a member, while J. E. Brown became President of the Bade Coal Company, the largest and most important of all. By some means which have been widely criticised throughout the State, Gordon resigned from the Senate during the recess of the Legislature and Gov. Colquitt appointed J. E. Brown to the place, thus perfecting the circle. The storm of opposition and opprobrium which went up against Gordon was terrible. It seemed as if

HIS LIGHT WAS DIMMED FOREVER,

and yet there were those familiar with Gordon's career who knew that his resignation was for honorable purposes, and that he had no idea that he would be succeeded by Brown. For six years the State had been the scene of such political warfare as it is hard to describe. The managers in Atlanta were full of resources, quick-witted expert organizers and more than a match for the untrained majority which chafed under their rule. First they were defeated by the candidacy of A. H. Stephens for the Governorship. When he died an anti-Atlanta majority went up to the State Convention, but it was cleverly handled into nominating D. H. McDaniel who served Atlanta's purpose. As the close of McDaniel's second term approached last summer, the bosses were in dismay for want of material with which to fill the Governor's chair and it seemed as if Maj. Bacon would have a walk-over. A hurried consultation was held and Gen. Gordon was telegraphed to come home and run. Gordon was just starting out for Montgomery, Ala., where he was to meet Jefferson Davis. It cost him some thought to decide upon his course. A friend of his says that he always chafed under the manner in which he had been exiled from politics and that he really did not decide upon his course until his interview with Davis. The hostility of Mr. Davis to Senator Brown is well known, and it is easy to see that in his advice to his gallant subordinate, who had won imperishable glory at Seven Points, Mr. Davis pointed out the road to public favor, and that the road did not run by Brown's house.

THE CELEBRATED TRIP THROUGH GEORGIA

followed, and at every station Jefferson Davis bowed to the assembled thousands and introduced Gen. Gordon as his Aaron. The Gordon who resigned his seat in the Senate was forgotten, and as the people looked upon his scarred face and fell under the gleam of his piercing eye, the man who stood next to Lee in the army of Northern Virginia was remembered. Old soldiers pressed forward and fell upon his neck and the spirit of 1863 ruled the State. From that moment there was no doubt of Gordon's election. Here is the interesing part of the story. Gordon did not go into the Executive chair as anybody's man. He felt that the call came from a generous people, who wished to honor the man who had led them to victory and joined with them in war. The old ringmasters gathered round Gordon, but one by one they felt that Gordon was himself again. He rejected overtures which would compromise him; his appointments have been free from criticism, so much so that the people recognize that Gordon is Governor. One of the most anxious elements for the continuance of the old regime was the convict lessee ring. They felt that they had a lien upon the new Governor. They were surprised when the Governor sided with Prison Physician Westmoreland, in demanding sanitary protection for the prisoners. They were fairly amazed when he sent in a message to the Legislature suggesting the abolition of the lessee system, and their expressions of indignation now are quiet but deep. When ex-Mayor English one day last week entered the Governor's office and made use of a remark implying doubt of the Governor's impartiality, Gordon rebuked it in a manner befitting the office he held. All of this means that Gordon is not a figurehead in Georgia politics, but that he is a man who intends to carve out his own career in peace as he did in war. The men of South Georgia who opposed him for Governor, are now talking of him for the Senate as Brown's successor. Thus the whirligig of time, which brought in Brown at Gordon's exit, will reintroduce Gordon when Brown goes out.

READ THIS.

We only charge $1 for 100 visiting cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copperplate. Place your orders early with the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., corner Fourth and Locust, *who also execute the finest wedding invitations at the lowest prices.*

Fine Writing Papers a specialty.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Prince Alexander, former ruler of Bulgaria, is dangerously ill of gastric fever.

Negotiations for the annexation of the Samoan Islands by Hawaii have fallen through.

The Italian Coalition Ministry which Depretis formed has been a failure and he has resigned.

The Western Nail Association met at Pittsburg yesterday and reaffirmed the old rate card.

The street-car drivers of Covington, Ky., struck yesterday for more pay and shorter hours.

Legislative memorial services in honor of Gen. John A. Logan were held at Albany last evening.

Miss Nellie D. Selsby, a bright school girl of Boston, died yesterday from the effects of over-study.

The Illinois and Iowa Bee-keepers Association began its fifth annual session yesterday at Davenport, Io.

At Marchinness au Point, Belgium, yesterday, bursting fly-wheels in a rolling-mill injured thirty-five workmen.

Dan Hughes, a negro of Jackson, Tenn., is in jail, charged with killing Charles Jones, also colored but highly respected, last Friday.

Miss Annie Hering of Reading, Pa., was assaulted yesterday by a tramp, who robbed her of her hair, which was nearly three feet long.

The washerwomen of Atlanta, Ga., struck this week, and held the clothes on laborers' liens for back pay. Some of the best families were involved.

Frank McKay was killed and John Martin and Frank Miller seriously hurt in a rear end freight collision at Red Oak, Io., yesterday. They were railroad men.

John Rose of Somerville, Mass., while smoking a stubby pipe yesterday swallowed it. It struck half way down his throat and had to be surgically removed.

The Portuguese have bombarded Fungi, a coast town of Zanzibar. This arises from a dispute between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Portuguese Governor of Mozambique.

In the debate on the cloture in the British Commons last night, the American system of moving the previous question was praised as the fairest way yet devised for limiting debate.

Missionary troubles are exciting the Friendly Islands to such an extent that a general massacre is not unexpected. The trouble is said to be caused by the Old Wesleyans. A British war-ship has gone to the scene.

A bill was introduced in the Nebrasba Legislature yesterday making railroads liable for damages by fire arising from the operation of the railway and doubling the liability upon a refusal to pay within thirty days' notice.

Three negroes entered the store of Henry Ralors last night at Memphis and knocked him senseless. When his wife and some lady friends entered, attracted by his fall, the negroes shot Miss Mollie Tillman in the head and fled. The wounds are serious but not fatal.

Miss Lavina Taylor, aged 80, yesterday obtained a verdict of 1 cent against Decatur Taylor, aged 86, of Morgan Township, Indiana, in a suit for $194.48, the total of a wash bill which she claimed had been running thirty-four years, at 11 cents per week. Decatur set up a counter bill for pasturing Lavina's cow for thirty-two years.

The national House yesterday after passing the Canadian retaliation bill, announced in the POST-DISPATCH last evening, did nothing but discuss the Senate amendment to the Post-office appropriation bill appropriating $500,000 for the mail service with Central and South America. In committee of the whole nonconcurrence was recommended.

The bill creating the Department of Agriculture and Labor passed the Senate yesterday, and the transfer of the Weather Bureau from the Signal Service to the new department was advocated by a vote of 37 to 15. The allowing arrearages of pension to Thomas S. Hopkins of Maine was passed over the veto by a vote of 55 to 6, after Senator Frye's pathetic appeal for the man who for nine years had been bed-ridden from a nervous disease contracted in the war.

WATCHES.

LADIES' GOLD, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50 and $60.
GENTS' GOLD, $35, $40, $45, $50, $75 and $100.
LADIES' SILVER, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.
GENTS' SILVER, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $25 and $35.
NICKEL, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 and $12.

COME and see our splendid watches and the low prices.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
FOURTH AND LOCUST.

MEXICAN THIEVES CAPTURED.

Foul Play Suspected—Railroad Legislation—Blew His Brains Out—Texas Topics.

SAN ANTONIO, February 24.—The police raided two Mexican dens last night and arrested a dozen male and female thieves. A large quantity of stolen property was recovered. James Fitzherbert, a wealthy young Englishman, has mysteriously disappeared from Sabinas. Foul play is suspected.

AUSTIN, February 24.—A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday prohibiting railroad consolidation. The railroad commission bill was further discussed in the House. A substitute giving the commission the power to fix rates was warmly discussed at length.

ALEXANDER, February 24.—Jesse Douglass, an old citizen, committed suicide yesterday by placing a bullet in his brain. He was in financial trouble.

PITTSBURG, February 24.—John Kelly, a shoemaker, committed suicide yesterday by taking strychnine. No cause was assigned.

We Have Over 1,000 Clocks

SUITABLE FOR PARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING-ROOMS, SALONS, KITCHENS AND OFFICES.

We sell them at such low prices that every one who desires to purchase will surely do so. *Furthermore, we guarantee every clock we sell to give satisfaction.*

Prices range from $1.25 to $100.

We ask you to come and see our clocks.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
CORNER 4TH AND LOCUST.

Mr. E. S. Chester of the Chester & Keller Manufacturing Company left last evening for San Francisco and other Western points. Mr. Chester and wife will be absent for two or three months or more.

LIGHT-WEIGHT OVERCOATS.

These graceful and comfortable garments are at once a luxury and a necessity between seasons. They are cut a medium length this spring, and are either silk-lined all through or silk-faced. The ultra-fashionable Spring Overgarment is the "Covert." It is cut shorter than the ordinary overcoat and lined with silk to the edge. Materials most in use are Cheviots, Meltons, Wide Wales, Fancy Worsteds and Scotch Tweeds.

Humphrey
St. Louis

Those bearing this brand will be found to outshine the productions of high-priced merchant tailors, at about two-thirds their cost.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,

N. E. CORNER BROADWAY AND PINE.

The LARGEST, NEWEST and BEST-ASSORTED Stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN ST. LOUIS ON

TIME PAYMENTS

AT THE

Straus-Emerich Outfitting Co., 1116 Olive Street.

Sell on easy WEEKLY or MONTHLY payments everything needed to furnish a house complete, from cellar to garret. Our STOCK is the LARGEST, our PRICES the LOWEST, and our TERMS the EASIEST. No security required. We also sell on CREDIT a full line of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, LADIES' CLOAKS and WRAPS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc. ☞OPEN AT NIGHT.

THE GREAT FRANKLIN AVENUE
TIME-PAYMENT HOUSE

The J. M. Ward Furniture, Stove and Carpet Co.

1111, 1113 and 1115 Franklin Avenue,

Will furnish your house from basement to attic on easy WEEKLY or MONTHLY PAYMENTS at Lowest Cash Prices. SPECIAL RATES TO THOSE GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING. Come and see our beautiful goods at low prices before purchasing elsewhere. Open every night until 9 o'clock.

A LOVE MATCH.

Captured After a Long Chase—A Fatal Rebuke—Illinois Items.

CHATHAM, February 24.—Miss Mattie Malone, daughter of the ex-Sheriff, was married yesterday at Carlinville to Selden Bumgardner, a former employe of her father. The match was opposed by the young lady's parents, and the marriage took place away from home.

CAIRO, February 24.—James W. Long of Blandville, who recently married a young girl of 18, was arrested last night on a charge of bigamy. The Sheriff rode twenty miles to find him.

DECATUR, February 24.—The Rev. Thos. Coultas of the First Methodist Church has been asked to accept the pastorate of the Clinton Avenue Church, St. Paul.

ROCK ISLAND, February 24.—Rudolph Jansen, a young carpenter, committed suicide last night because his fiancee had reproved him for going on a spree.

EFFINGHAM, February 24.—The Central Illinois Millers' Association is in session to-day. There are twenty mills represented.

OLNEY, February 24.—Messrs. Scott & Brockman, general merchants, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are placed at $32,000.

CARBONDALE, February 24.—The Southern Illinois Normal School building, for which the Legislature appropriated $152,000, was dedicated to-day. There was a large attendance including the Governor and a Legislative delegation. The town is crowded with visitors.

KASKINE.

(THE NEW QUININE.)



No Bad Effect.
No Headache.
No Nausea.
No Ringing Ears
Cures Quickly.
Pleasant, Pure.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION

and all Germ Diseases.

Bellevue Hospital, N.Y., "Universally successful."

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Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th st., N. Y. (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College), writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

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Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 per bottle. Sold by

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Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford *instantaneous relief.*

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is the marvelous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.

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IN ONE MINUTE, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains and Strains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the most perfect antidote to pain and inflammation ever compounded. New, original, instantaneous, infallible and safe. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.

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This is the only institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is connected with a Lying-in Institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence March 7, 1887. Ladies who expect their confinement accommodated.
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Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF or ITCHING of the scalp, should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years. We have fully substantiated the following facts: We grow Hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald. Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons. It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff and itching of the scalp. The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicle is apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately. Price, Single strength, $1; Double strength, $2; Triple strength, $3. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,
Cleveland, O.

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE of the Park Railway Company, St. Louis, February 14, 1887.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Park Railway Company for the election of seven (7) directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, 1810 Park avenue, on Tuesday, March 1, 1887, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 12 noon.
CHARLES GREEN, President.
JOSEPH PERRY, Secretary.

OFFICE of the People's Railway Company, St. Louis, February 14, 1887.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Railway company for the election of seven (7) directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 1810 Park avenue, on Tuesday, March 1, 1887, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 o'clock noon.
CHARLES GREEN, President.
JOSEPH PERRY, Secretary.

OFFICE of the Tower Grove and Lafayette Railway Company, St. Louis, February 14, 1887.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tower Grove and Lafayette Railway Company for the election of seven (7) directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 1810 Park avenue, on Tuesday, March 1, 1887, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 12 noon.
CHARLES GREEN, President.
JOSEPH PERRY, Secretary.

SHAREHOLDERS' NOTICE OF ELECTION.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Ninnescah Cattle Company will be held at the company's office, room 43, Turner Building, in St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1887, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year.
GEO. W. TOMS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEONARD, Sec. and Treas.
St. Louis, February 19, 1887.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Car-wheel Company will be held, pursuant to the by-laws of said company, on Tuesday, the 1st day of March, 1887, at 12 o'clock m., at its office, Cabanne st. and Missouri Pacific Ry., in the City of St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of electing five directors of said company for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
J. H. BASS, President.
R. W. GREEN, Secy.
St. Louis, February 17, 1887.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

OFFICE GRANITE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY, ROOM 35, NO. 204 NORTH 3D ST., ST. LOUIS, February 23, 1887.

At a meeting of the trustees held this day, a dividend of $100,000, being 25 cents per share, was declared on the capital stock of this company, payable to stockholders of record on Wednesday, March 2.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 p. m. February 24, until 10 a. m., March 2, 1887.
JOHN T. FIELD, Secretary.

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To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts, Price $5; a positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency &c. $500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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